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No engraving can do justice to the unique and peerless beauty of this NEW CHRYSANTHEMUM. Imagine plants completely studded with balls of flowers, one foot in circumference, whose petals curve gracefully inward, and which in turn are dotted with a peculiar fairy-like growth, the whole resembling, more than anything else, masses of SNOW-WHITE OSTRICH PLUMES, and you then begin to form some idea of the beauty of this royal flower. Your garden will not be complete this season if it does not contain the "OSTRICH PLUME CHRYSANTHEMUM."
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DRILL, is beyond question the best; sows the most difficult seed as well as the coarsest.
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Maine Farmer.

MECHANIC ARTS AGRICULTURE LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

VOL. LVIII. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1890. No. 17.

"Look attentively at the pictures of fruit shown by the nursery-stock peddler; you may never see the like again."

Mr. Thomas Daggett, Brook Farm, Foxcroft, has sold the well known Percheron horse, White Cloud, to Mr. Frank P. Beck of this city. This horse has proved himself a good stock getter.

Wood ashes are an excellent top dressing for fruit trees of all kinds, and early in spring is a good time to apply them. They are also equally good for the small fruits. There is nothing cheaper at the usual price at which they can be bought.

The creamery at Horseheads, N. Y., lost two shipments of butter last fall, as the result of cabbage feeding to some of the cows that contributed to the milk. Even the farmers who fed the cabbage didn't make much out of their feed that time.

Superintendent Robert P. Porter, of the eleventh census, has planned to extend the returns relating to agriculture, and it is expected that the amount of information obtained in this direction will greatly exceed that secured at any other time in the history of the country.

The amount of money the farmers have taken for their apple crop of last season will give a still further impetus to orcharding in the State. This is well, and those having trees should remember that more care rather than more trees is what is wanted. At least the additional care will bring promptest returns.

Farmers, if you want a hand in the selection of the law makers of the next legislature now is the time to show it. The nominations are being placed, and if you get left, only yourselves will be at fault. If you want to send men to the legislature who will give agricultural matters due consideration, now is the time to attend to it.

Intellect is the most potent power on the farm. Even a spontaneous production of the soil would contribute but little to prosperity unless intelligence came in and gave direction to the disposition and proper uses of the products. Land is worth nothing without labor and labor, effects little unless guided by intellect.

The great dairy interests of our country will be carefully investigated this census year. It is to be hoped that the suggestions made by Superintendent Porter last year, that farmers kept careful accounts of all their products, have been complied with, and that the real facts and figures in all cases may be obtained.

Messrs. Lord and Dane of Kennebunk, formerly owners of a fine herd of Hereford cattle, have recently purchased several choice Guernsey animals, with the view to building up a herd of that breed. We are glad to note evidences of a wide and a growing interest in this justly celebrated dairy stock. There is room for lots of good stock in the State.

The agitation of the matter of the absorption of so much of the loose money in country towns for investment in other States, is claiming attention elsewhere as well as in this State, and its seriously depressing effects are being acknowledged. The more this matter is studied the worse it looks. We happen to know a case where a loan agent in three years carried $235,000 from a single town in this State to the West for investment. That money made a western town boom, and think how it would have made the town boom where it was made, had it been used in developing and building up home industries!

Of the scores of varieties of blackberries and raspberries named and described in nurserymen's catalogues, very few are hardy enough for this State. Hence the catalogues are no guide to growers here. A trial is the only test. Just here is where the experiment station can do the public much good, by testing new varieties to determine their adaptation. The Cromwell raspberry is one of the later aspirants for favor. It originated with Mr. G. S. Butter, Cromwell, Ct. Prof. Maynard of the horticultural department of the Massachusetts agricultural college, last year reported the Cromwell as early, prolific and vigorous in growth.

It would be strange if a farmer should get into the United States Senate! "The farmers of central Illinois, says the *New York Tribune*, are strongly in favor of S. W. Allerton of Chicago for United States Senator, since his gallant fight against monopolies, the interstate commerce law, and the Illinois live stock commission, which he assailed so fiercely at the farmers' great meeting here. I think he would be a strong representative of the people, as he is a practical farmer, having many interests in common with them. Mr. Allerton owns 10,000 acres of land, and is a large dealer in cattle. He is popular with all classes, and will make a strong candidate. The farmers want him to succeed Senator Farwell."

The Farmers' League.

The Farmers' League is an organization instituted among farmers, for the purpose of combined effort in guarding and promoting the interests of the farmers in the elections and in legislation. In other words, it is an uprising of the farmers with the view to look out for themselves. It is entirely independent of party politics, an organization of farmers, without regard to party preferences. It neither interferes with nor takes the place of other organizations. It is an open society to supplement the grange, and all like organizations, and do more direct and vigorous work in promoting the business of farming.

The first introduction of this organization in New England, was in the election of last November in Massachusetts, in connection with the oleo question, and was so far successful as to secure the election to the legislature of a majority of members pledged to the farmers' interests on that question. Since that time the organization has commended itself to the good judgment of farmers in other States, and is making rapid progress.

The farmers of this State having seen the necessity for combined work outside of party politics, have been interested observers of what is going on elsewhere, and seem disposed to invite organized effort to their aid. The Secretary of the National Farmers' League, Herbert Myrick, Springfield, Mass., reports the organization of Branch No. 1 in the town of Monmouth. The charter members are O. W. Andrews, A. C. Sherman, W. E. Plummer, H. S. Smith, and D. O. Pierce. Mr. Pierce writes: "Though naturally conservative, I am ready to believe that the League is just what will prove the farmers salvation. We believe in it, and will work and labor under that banner until victory is ours. We all feel like doing what we can to push this thing along. It needs some good energetic men to take the thing up and interest the farmers, when I know they will all organize, as they all recognize that the Farmers' League is just what they need."

That there has been too great indifference to the interests of agriculture among the people of our State and in the legislature cannot be questioned. That farming now needs to be encouraged and promoted is equally true, and if organized effort among the farmers themselves can be instituted to aid in so good a work, it should receive the encouragement of every one solicitous for the welfare of the State. Agriculture wants to be fostered among us; we need a better sentiment toward it; the State should be made to realize, that in fact it is the foundation of a people's prosperity. If organized effort is needed, let's have it. Still other towns are preparing to move in the matter.

The Beef Supply.

The beef making industry outside the range country is depressed below a profitable basis, as all fully realize. The certain effect of this is that production will fall off. It is plain that this production cannot be cut off at once. It takes three years at least to produce a beef, and of course when a reduction commences there will be a three years' supply of growing stock on hand and coming up. This must go on to the market before the lesser supply becomes apparent. Meanwhile the raising of calves for beef growing is the feature first to be largely affected by the discouragements of the business, and the number at once largely falls off and continues to be affected in increased ratio from year to year so long as prices are below a profitable point.

THE MAINE FARMER,
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FREE OF POSTAGE.
IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2.50 WILL BE CHARGED.
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For one inch space, $0.50 for three insertions, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion.
Special Notices, $1.50 per inch for each insertion.
All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.
TRAVELING AGENTS.
C. S. ATER, J. W. KELLOGG.

Sheriff's Sale.

KENNEBEC, ss: Taken on execution, wherein G. W. Coburn of Gardiner in said county of Kennebec, is creditor, and A. Melvill A. Melvill of Farmingdale, in said county, is debtor, and will be sold by public auction, on Saturday, the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1890, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of A. L. Perry, Esq., in Gardiner, in said county, the following described real estate, and all the right, title and interest which the said Sewal A. Walker has in and to the same, or had on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1888, the time when the same was attached on the original writ, to wit:

A certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situated in Farmingdale in said county, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Lot No. thirty-one (31) on a plan of survey made by Benjamin Sprague, Esq., October 9th, 1856, and bounded, beginning on the north side of North street at the southwest corner of lot No. seventeen (17), owned by one Lord, and running northerly on line of said Lord's lot until it reaches No. eighteen (18) eight rods; thence westerly making a right angle four rods; thence southerly to said North street and thence by said North street to the point first named, and four rods and five feet to the bounds first mentioned, being the same premises described in a deed from Joseph Sprague, Esq., to George W. Walker, April 14, 1869, recorded in the Kennebec Registry of Deeds, Book 271, page 37.

Dated this 7th day of February, A. D. 1890.

3414 WM. H. LIBBY, *Deputy Sheriff.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of ASA W. HEDGE, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Feb. 10, 1890. 15* EUNICE W. HEDGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscribers have been duly appointed Executors of the last will and testament of CHARLES S. NICHOLS, late of Vassalboro, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and have undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

RACHEL S. NICHOLS,
Feb. 10, 1890. RUTHANN H. WASHBURN.
15*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1890.*

A. T. LAKE, Administrator on the estate of ALBERT DRUMMOND, late of Sidney, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of said deceased.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 15*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1890.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of MARY MCFARLAND, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 15*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1890.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of GREENLEEF W. ARNOLD, late of Monmouth, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 15*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1890.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of ANNA M. NORRIS, late of Wayne, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of said deceased.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 15*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1890.*

A. T. LAKE, Administrator on the estate of ALBERT DRUMMOND, late of Sidney, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 15*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1890.*

JEROME CLARK, Administrator on the estate of MARY A. CLARK, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 15*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1890.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of GREENLEEF W. ARNOLD, late of Monmouth, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 15*

Discharge of Insolvents.

A hearing will be had on the petitions of FRANK J. PLUMMER, ISAAC M. TUCKER and EDEN L. BEAL of Augusta, Insolvent Debtors, for a full discharge of all their debts, provable under the Insolvency Laws of Maine, at the Probate Court Room in Augusta, on Monday the tenth day of March, 1890, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register of the Court of Insolvency, Augusta, Feb. 10, 1890. 15*

When this shortage of the calf crop makes itself manifest in the finished beef, there must be a turn of the tide unless the stock on the ranges proves sufficient to fill the vacuum and meets the full demand of consumers. The important question with beef producers, then, at this time is: Can the ranges make up the shrinkage in numbers elsewhere to the extent of the wants of the people? If not, then better days for the beef grower are not very far in the future. Already two years of reduction in the calf crop has passed and by the time another has gone by, the market will begin to feel the shortage throughout the farming sections of the country. If the cattle on the ranges do not then continue to overcrowd the market, there must be an improvement in prices. It is not probable, however, that this hopeful view of the situation, if correct, would bring the former-time high prices. So long as the vast feeding grounds of the interior are open to the range business, beef must rule comparatively low in price. But this by no means precludes the probability of a rise.

Last fall the *Farmer* claimed that with the then prevailing low prices of cattle there was a chance to finish off good steers during the winter and realize the cost of feed. This has proved correct. The Deering Brothers of Saco have fed a lot the past winter, purchased in the fall, making a good thing on them. True, they were bought low and probably first hands did not realize very rich rewards for raising the steers.

Dairying in York County.

York county farmers were formerly largely engaged in the production of beef, but the lower prices of late years have had an effect to divert their attention from that business and turn it to associated dairying. Creameries have been in successful operation the past year at Limerick, Acton, Lebanon and Springvale, and another has just started in its work at Buxton. Still another is now being organized at North Kennebunk. The Springvale factory is well planned, and is equipped with first class apparatus throughout, and is kept as clean, sweet and nice as any woman's pantry by the operator, Mr. Charles Clark. The product has given perfect satisfaction wherever it has gone. The make is now one and a half tons a month, all of which finds a home market, and is not enough to meet the demand. Forty-three hundred pounds was the make in the month of June last. All that seems to be wanting to make this business a conspicuous success is for the farmers to furnish it more cream. No doubt they will soon see that it is for their interest to do so. The business is being well handled and has been from the start. B. F. Hanson, Springvale, is President of the company. We hear good reports of the business at the other factories in the county.

Economy in Breeding.

"Economy is the *right* use of money or property." It is not a mere saving process always. "There is that that scattereth and yet increaseth," truly said the ancient wise man. A fast walking horse is far more valuable to his owner than a slower one, and much more economical, even though costing a higher price. Improved cattle are worth more in the dairy and for the block than the common sort. The best is always the most economical, in all classes of stock on the farm. One is not doing right by himself who does not contrive a way to have superior stock on the farm. A wealthy farmer has no excuse but his ave upon the head for not keeping up with improved methods, if he is now raising any kind of stock at a loss. He has not invested in superior stock of his kinds, and now finds himself behind communities when trying to sell scrubs, which no market wants while better animals can be had, even at considerably higher prices. He could have bought a good blooded sire, and in case of a horse or bull, by giving his neighbors the use at a moderate fee, but one remunerative to him, not only himself, but his community would now be more prosperous. The average farmer has, sometimes, an excuse, to some extent, for not having better stock. The capital to buy a stallion or bull was not at his command, and debt was not advisable. If his farm was paid for, there was seldom any good reason for neglect to improve his cattle, and there is none now. Co-operation is practicable in most neighborhoods. A few farmers can guarantee the buyer of a choice sire a given amount of patronage for one or more years. Or from two to six farmers can buy a horse jointly. The exchange of sires is often practicable in case of swine and sheep. But if there is a will, there is a way out of the difficulty, and the will is the "will" when stock raisers see and appreciate the advantages of improved blood.

A Good Cow.

Ex-member of the board of agriculture, E. J. Gilkey of Strong, sends us the following record of a Franklin county cow, belonging to Mr. Lionel True of that town. The cow is a Durham and Jersey cross, a combination of blood that has given many remarkable performers. The account is for the year ending Feb., 1890, and is as follows:

	Cr.
By 245 lbs. butter sold at 22 cts.	$54.12
" 1510½ qts. milk sold at 5 cts.	75.53
" "all"	9.50
Total sales	$139.45
	Dr.
To 6210 lbs. hay at $10 per ton	$31.05
" corn meal	6.00
" corn meal and bran fed	36.50
Total cost of keep	$73.55
Net above keep	65.90

This account takes no note of butter and milk used in the family, which was no inconsiderable item. Mr. Gilkey well says: "Who can ray that good cows do not pay well in Franklin county?"

Agriculture at Washington.

J. H. Hale of Connecticut, writes to the *Connecticut Farmer* his impressions of the standing of agriculture before Congress:

Having spent several days in Washington last week looking up matters that the National grange legislative committee are interested in, I became satisfied that there never was a time when Congress was so ready and willing to work and act in the interest of agriculture as now; the only trouble is they do not know what the farmers really want. There is a feeling of discontent among the farmers, they know, and a talk with Major McKinley of the ways and means committee, and chairman Funstan of the agricultural committee, plainly showed that they were only too eager to act on any specific matters that farmers as a class might present before them. It now rests with the farmers themselves whether we get any aid in our work, for our servants at Washington cannot do it unless we tell them what we want. Act promptly now, and you will get what is asked for.

Cutting Corn-Fodder.

Prof. Henry of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, reports to the *Breeders Gazette*, the results of comparisons in feeding of corn-fodder whole and the same run through a fodder cutter. Such experiments are easily conducted and bring prompt and reliable results. Prof. Henry reports:

We have conducted at this station three experiments with ont versus uncut fodder for milch cows, and in each instance the result, measured by the amount of fodder required to produce a given amount of milk and butter, was in favor of cutting the fodder. In one experiment we used corn-stalks of the Pride of the North type, a small yellow dent, with rather small-sized stalks. This fodder has been grown for the grain, and the ears had been from it. The fodder was run through a machine which cut it into pieces about an inch long and shredded the coarser parts. The result of this trial was that 721 lbs. of cut fodder, fed with grain, produced as much milk as 1,133 lbs. of the same fodder when uncut, with the same amount of grain as in the first case.

In the second trial, with the same sort of corn-stalks, 1217 lbs. of cut stalks, with a certain quantity of grain, produced as much milk and better as 1900 lbs. of uncut stalks, with the same amount of grain as in the first case. In the third trial, Stowell's Evergreen sweet corn, grown for fodder, but containing many ears, was used. The stalks of this corn were quite soft; 1600 lbs. of cut fodder of this variety lasted two cows twenty-five days, while the same weight of uncut fodder lasted twenty-two days, with the daily yield of butter about equal in both cases. From these trials we note that there was a saving of 36 per cent. of fodder in the first case, 31 per cent. in the second, and 9 in the third.

The first two experiments may be considered representative of such fodder as is usually grown by the farmers of Wisconsin, and shows that it is fair to assume that something like one-third of the fodder is saved by running it through the feed cutter, while for such corn as Stowell's Evergreen, with very soft stalks, when carefully fed, the loss when fed whole may be as small as 9 per cent. compared with cutting. For corn with as coarse, large stalks as that grown in Illinois and Iowa, I suspect that the loss from feeding whole may reach 40 per cent.

An interesting question arises in this connection, viz. whether the saving is due simply to the cows' eating the coarse parts, which would otherwise be wasted, or to useless labor in mastication because of the fodder being finely divided by the cutter. Our figures show that in the first trial 14 per cent. of the uncut fodder was uneaten, while there was a saving by cutting of 36 per cent. In the second trial the uneaten stalks was 30 per cent. while there was a fodder by cutting of 31 per cent. In the third trial the weight of the uneaten stalks represents the saving by cutting. I suspect that the saving of labor in mastication is after all merely nominal, and that the gain by cutting feed is mainly in getting the cattle to eat portions of the fodder which they otherwise would not.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Farming Interests of the State.

Having been confined to the house the most of the winter by sickness, I have read and reflected upon the articles published from time to time, and must say, that I have been surprised to see so many from even our best farmers crying down the farming interests of our State. If I had never lived here, and came into the State only by these articles, I should look upon Maine as the most God forsaken place in Christendom. Even our most level headed Secretary Gilbert, whom I thought always ready to be found on the right side when catches on, and calls the situation alarming. Another says we must be favored to keep us alive. Why this great outcry? Are we really in so low a condition? What is there so alarming? Why do we one know the family of an industrious farmer that has not enough to eat and clothes to be comfortable, or has to be fanned to be kept alive? The everlasting crying down our State, is doing us untold injury. Such sentiments are read by our children, and they must feel that they are living in the most forsaken place in the world, and long to be anywhere else. The old exploded articles continually placed before our people create an uneasiness, and serve more than any other one thing to depopulate our State.

Not a year elapses, but we hear of people in some part of the great west being in a starving condition. Do we hear this of the farmers of Maine? Then why keep crying down our State? A State where every family is blessed with comfortable happy homes, than any other in our broad land. Instead of keeping up this eternal whining, let us take the opposite course and advertise Maine as the most desirable State in the world. As a State with thousands of miles of seashore, where the boys can step out at their doors and shoot all kinds of sea fowl, where every farm has a sea coast, lake, river or pond channel with fish. Where wild game is so plenty that even deer are shot in the streets of one of its leading cities; as a State abounding in lakes and streams filled with the best fish in the world, ready to be caught. Advertise it as a State, where better apples can and are grown than in any other part of the world, whose mountains, hillsides, valleys and plains are covered with the most delicious berries growing spontaneously. Cannot we advertise our State in this way, and keep nearer the truth than the most of them?

Then why whine? Why keep advertising that we are on the verge of starvation? It is not true. Other States do not advertise themselves in this way. What did California do when less than one-fourth the number of people in the State there was we have in our State asked for assistance to entertain the National Grange? They appropriated ten thousand dollars to entertain the members of the Grange. Or perhaps it would be better to compare with States. The members of the Grange were met at the State line and escorted to the capital. Particular attention was shown the members during the meeting, and after the closing exercises they were taken all over State to the other free, shown their gold mines, vineyards, orange groves, and everything else that went to show the State a desirable one to live in. So right royally were they entertained that it almost turned the heads of our Eastern patrons. I understand that even our most Worthy Master gets quite mad when you call him the Golden State. What think you would be the fate of a proposition from the seventeen thousand patrons of Maine to do a similar thing here? Would we do one-fifth as much? I fear not. We have too many who look upon the dark side, and would say we have nothing to show them. Let us see. I would take a steamer at Kittery, sail along the entire length of our coast, stopping at Old Orchard, Portland and its islands, Harpswell, Boothbay, Bangor, Castine, Bar Harbor, and other places, pointing out the summer cottages and hotels, and thought, like Horace Greeley from Kittery to Calais. Then take the best managed railroad in the land, under the charge of the genial Superintendent Tucker, visit Moosehead lake, show them the exact spot where Congressman A.'s wife caught her 30 lb. trout, where Senator C.'s wife scooped in even a bigger laker, and the rock that Millionaire D. stood on when he shot that monstrous moose; then go to the slate quarries, show them slate enough to shingle all the buildings in the Union; to the granite quarries at Hallowell. Vinalhaven and Jonesport; to Aroostook, where potatoes are raised enough to feed the world, and show them the finest cotton mills in the country; cross over to Auburn and show them the trees that their shoes grew upon; finally to Poland Spring, and give them a drink of water, the best hotel in the country, but give them a drink of water that will cure all the ills that flesh is heir to. While thus giving them a glimpse of the business of our State, I would call their attention to our cosy farm homes nestling in every nook and corner of the State. Would not this be a better advertisement than the kind we have been reading of late?

But you say we are over taxed. In this we fully agree, but shall we make our taxes less by crying down our farming interests, thereby discouraging every one from coming to us? Rather let us agitate this matter of taxation. Make it a special matter of discussion in our Granges, and when it comes time to nominate candidates for the legislature, see that all in favor of equal taxation attend the caucuses of the political parties to which we belong, and nominate tax reformers, men outspoken in favor of equal taxation, and I believe we shall accomplish something that will be of more real benefit to the farmers than it will be to cry poverty.

So. Turner. RUFUS PRINCE.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

Merrymeeting Grange

Of Bowdoinham, is in a good, healthy condition. Its meetings are interesting and useful. A large delegation visited Sagadahoc Grange, Bowdoin, a while ago, and had a good time. In return, a good delegation from Sagadahoc Grange visited us, and another good time was experienced. These Grange visits are useful and helpful, and tend to stir up emulation and energy in Grange life and work. We have arranged programmes for several meetings, to come as follows:

March 7. The corn question essay by Brother J. D. Browne, "Raising sweet corn." Select readings by officers and members in turn, on some subject relating to Indian corn. Subject for disscussion: 1. "Can we raise our own corn? 2. Is it cheaper to buy or raise it? 3. Cost of an acre of corn. 4. Soil, preparation and fertilizers, planting, hoeing, harvesting, value of fodder. 5. Sweet corn. Does it pay to raise for factory? past years' experience. 6. What are we going to do about it?

March 14. Mock Trial: J. L. Patten, Judge; J. W. Lang, Clerk; A. D. Hutchins, Sheriff; J. D. Brown, Attorney for Plaintiff; E. O. Fisher, Attorney for Defendant; J. P. Cobb, Foreman of the Jury; J. W. Allen and wife, W. B. Williams and wife, Sister Patten, Sister Fisher, Isaac Wilson and wife, Brother Holbrook and Sister Bibber, G. H. Blodgett and wife, W. S. Aderton and wife, Jurors; Prisoner (to be found) A. S. Williams; Charge—Throwing sawdust and other refuse into the Kennebec river and its tributaries.

March 21. Paper by Sister Aderton. 2. Essay by Sister W. B. Williams. 3. Essay by Brotuer Amasa S. Williams. 4. Pound party; each to bring a pound of something useful; groceries, seeds, soap, &c., to be deposited on the Master's table and sold for the benefit of the Grange. Brother J. L. Browne, auctioneer. Mark bundles with class name and not specific name, as "Seeds," "Groceries," "Merchandise," "Dry Goods," &c., &c., as case may be. The fun comes in the auction and selling. A. D. Hutchins, assistant, E. O. Fisher, clerk. Sale positive.

March 28. Experience Meeting. Each member is expected, and requested to contribute something for the good of the meeting, to tell what they value the Grange the most for, and how it has been of benefit to them individually, and suggest how to make the grange of more value to themselves, and in their opinion to others. This may be made one of the best meetings ever held. Paper by Sister Bibber. Song by Sister Jack.

To make a success of Grange entertainment there must be a good Grange Lecturer, and a willingness and interest among the members to take hold and help. Every one must be ready to take hold and do what they can, and to do it in the best manner they can. In case some one is absent, or fails to come to time, others should be prepared to substitute and fill the vacancy. A good programme, well carried out, at every meeting will be sure to keep up a good interest in any Grange. In Grange entertainment there should be a seeking to have the exercises varied, so as to call out different talent and interest all. New exhibition is the order of the present, and a combination of old forms. There may not be anything new under the sun, but there may be new forms to old things. How well planned is half done. It is best to have a good plan, and then carefully carry it out as near as circumstances will admit. No one can forecast weather, health, or means to a dead certainty, and many things may come up to mostly plant a big general outline can be made, a model to work towards, that will be of much benefit in the season's operations. The leisure of the evenings and stormy days of winter are increasing in every part of the country. I hope some one will be able to give and prove a denial of this statement, for certainly, it correct, it has a fearful significance. Let us have more of our cosy home boxes right side up, without any waste or leaks, the world may scowl, yet we will be prosperous and happy.

In the Matter of Spring Tooth Harrows.

The Eureka Mower Co., of Utica, N. Y., are busily engaged in manufacturing on a large scale their new channel-steel Frame Spring Tooth Harrow. They report that it is becoming fashionable each year with some manufacturers to attempt to frighten dealers from buying, and farmers from using any harrows outside of those made by a combination. This combination is making through their agents on the road, all manner of false and malicious statements intended to frighten customers from buying the Eureka Harrow. They do not dare take a dollar for royalty, and dare not bring suit and let it be tried. If they honestly believe the Eureka is an infringement, the plain course would be to bring suit and carry it to the end. They reported the Eureka Co., had discontinued the manufacture of harrows. On the contrary, they are working additional force to get out an increased number of Harrows. The position of this company is a determined one. They infringe no patent and therefore propose to stay in the market with the Eureka Harrow. They will protect all dealers and all farmers who buy, sell or use their harrow, under all circumstances.

EUREKA MOWER CO.,
E. NORRIS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Teach the children gardening. Let them have a plot of rich land, wherein they can plant whatever they like, requiring, of course, that the weeds be kept down. Our two children, Harry, ten, and Jessie, four years old, both have their garden, and take an interest in it. It will do children good to stir the soil, plant seeds or set out plants, and watch their growth. It will interest them in plant growth, and they will gain some knowledge of horticulture which will endear the old homestead to them, and they will ever look back to those early efforts in gardening with pleasure.

For the Maine Farmer.

Our Aroostook Letter.

Midwinter in Aroostook is generally supposed by "outsiders" to be accompanied by fierce snow storms and howling winds, with the mercury away down on the clapboards, and travel on all the roads impeded, if not wholly stopped, by mountainous drifts of snow. The chief occupation of the Aroostook farmer is thought to be that of shovelling roads from the house to the barn and sheds, and from the stable to the brook or spring, whither the shivering cattle are driven, by dint of much beating and shouting, to drink from a hole broken through the ice. This may have been a true picture in the far away days of yore, but *tempora mutantur* and Aroostook's climate and mode of winter care of stock (certainly the latter), seem to have changed with them. It is now away past St. Valentine's day, and though the air these mornings is crisp, and ofttimes biting, yet we are having a succession of bright, sunny days, while the snow in the fields is just deep enough to make a good, warm blanket for the grass roots, but not deep enough to prevent hauling manner to any field where it is desired to place it. In the woods there is just snow enough to make good lumber roads, and the lumbermen are happy in the prospect of a good winter's operation. The roads are reported to have been excellent during the whole winter, making travel upon them pleasant and comfortable, and free from the continual dread of meeting teams in deep drifts. We have had no severe, blockading storms as yet, but slight thaws at intervals have kept the snow well settled, and have not continued long enough to affect the roads. As a whole, this has been a very pleasant winter, nearly more than one has been used to in winter, far into January, our fields were partly bare, and elsewhere covered with ice, which sadly reduced the grass crop on many farms.

Speaking of the winter care of stock, we may say that a noticeable and very favorable change has taken place in this respect. Very few of those who rank among the good farmers, now drive their cattle to the far away brook or "water hole," or leave them about the barn yard for hours on a winter's day. These things have passed away, together with the old time custom of going to the barn at eight o'clock in the evening, and routing all the stock up for a "drink of toddering." The lessons taught by the Grange and the Farmers' Institute have been heeded, and the general practice now is to allow the cattle to remain long, warm and comfortable, in the stables for the greater part of the day, water being provided in the barn yard, where they can go and drink and return at once to the comfortable "tie-up." Indeed, many of our best farmers have their stock brought to a trough inside the stable, and the cattle are not allowed to go out doors at all, except for a short time on sunny days. Regularity of feeding is now the general practice, and the old time and bad custom to throw the cattle a lock of hay or straw every time any of the "men folks" went to the barn, now most farmers feed only three times a day. In fact, we notice each year that farming in Aroostook is getting to be more of a systematic business, and the old "burnt land" notions are fast being abandoned.

Potatoes have brought a fair price during the whole winter, and the delivery at the stations has been steady and continuous, while the usual difficulty of getting cars for shipping has not been experienced since winter set in. Potatoes were bought as early as January and first week in February, the price at Presque Isle remained at $1.50 per barrel for Rose and Hebron. It is now $1.40, the falling off in price being due, it is said, to large shipments from the West. We think if a law could be made and enforced prohibiting Boston potato dealers from barreling up anything and everything which looks like a potato, no matter where grown or what kind, and compelling them to sell them as "Aroostook Rose," it would be a wondrous benefit to the farmers of Aroostook. But until some more direct method of communication between Aroostook producers and consumers in the South is established, the southern planter, who demands and pays for Aroostook seed, must continue to be cheated, and the Aroostook farmer must continue to pay the losses entailed by an unjust competition. Despite all these drawbacks, our farmers are receiving a remunerative price for their crop, and last year's operation was, in every respect, a successful one. The fears that the croakers were out, as usual, and dire were their predictions concerning the season's crop. The grass was all winter-killed in the fields, the potato seed was all rotting in the ground, the drought was considerable newly imported parasite, and dark days were in store for the poor unfortunate farmer. But in spite of their gloomy forebodings the potatoes grew till they fairly stuck their big eyes out of the ground, and seemed to wink merr

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, March 6, 1890.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR $2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

☞All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

☞A subscriber desiring to change his post office direction, or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞Postage free to all subscribers.

Collectors' Notices.

MR. I. C. LIBBY of Burnham, our canvassing reporter, is authorized to receipt for moneys and receive subscriptions for the paper.

MR. C. S. ADAMS is now calling upon our subscribers in Oxford county.

MR. J. W. KELLOGG will call upon our subscribers in New Brunswick, during March.

MR. ORPHIS GALLEY is now calling upon our subscribers in Androscoggin county.

Wednesday evening Prof. Harvey, of the State College, delivered a discourse upon the Ice Age, in the citizen's course of lectures at Orono.

On Tuesday, Melbourne, Hon. N. N. White's three-year-old, Dreadnaught, won the Australian cup at 2¼ miles in 3.59½, the fastest time on record.

Talmage's gross income is about $50,000 a year. Mr. Talmage is the financier of the family. It is she who makes all the Doctor's engagements, and does his banking business. She is a charming little woman, who devotes all her time to her husband and her family. The Talmages live in splendid style, and the daughters are cultivated young ladies.

On account of necessary delay in securing a copyright, we are delayed one week in the publication of the first chapters of Cora Buzzell Millay's great story, which will run as a serial in our columns, and can appear in no other paper. The story will begin next week, and we have no doubt will interest all our readers, of every age and condition.

We hardly knew the old *Brunswick Telegraph*, as it came to our table last week, so much enlarged and beautified was it. A new heading appears, and new type adorns the columns. Mr. A. G. Tenney has associated with him Mr. Charles S. Bickford in the publication of the paper, and the new firm evidently intend to keep well abreast of the excellent Maine weeklies, making it a fitting representative of the growing prosperity of the thrifty town in which it is published.

It looks a little as if the French spoliation claims might get through this Congress, though it has so often looked so before without affirmative results, that there is no safety in being sanguine on the subject. There are just claims which ought to have been paid more than half a century ago, and many of our Maine people are vitally interested in them. There is an opportunity for a big basket of lawsuits on the subject, and some people who now think they are heirs are not likely to get a dollar out of these payments.

As surely as the sun each day turns its face towards the earth in warm health-giving rays, as surely as the rigors of winter yield to the mild sway of spring, so surely does the Richardson Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass., make their annual bow to the public in our advertising columns. The old and reliable Buckeye Mowing Machine, which they alone manufacture, (as well as the Kemp Manure Spreader) still lives and flourishes, being manufactured with all those improvements which have been tested as genuine by practical experience. The demand has been so great among the farmers of New England, for the Model Buckeye, that it has been necessary to provide for it a new factory, where it is hoped facilities will be afforded for filling all orders promptly.

Don't joke with the telephone. Minnie Worley, aged twenty-two, telephone exchange operator at South Bend, Ind., and Frank Middleton, aged twenty-five, same position at Michigan City, became acquainted over the wires during their night watches. Finally Middleton proposed in fun that they get married by telephone, and Minnie consented. A Michigan City justice was called in and performed the legal ceremony, but without the necessary State license. This occurred a week ago, and passed off as a joke, but now it is getting serious, as eminent legal counsel say the marriage is legal and binding, but that Justice Dibble is liable to imprisonment for performing the ceremony without the necessary license. The groom will go to South Bend to see his bride, and divorce proceedings will probably be instituted unless they agree to live together.

One of our respected subscribers asks us what officers are, by virtue of their appointment, or election, entitled to have the word "Honorable" written or printed before their names. There is no particular rule, and if there is one, it must be extremely elastic in its application. It is generally understood that the President, Cabinet, the heads of Departments of the United States government, the judiciary, and members of Congress are entitled to the distinction; and coming down to State matters, the Executive, members of his Council, heads of departments, members of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Judges, County Attorneys, Commissioners, Treasurer and Mayor of cities, may, without shocking their feelings to any great extent, be addressed as "Hon." But titles are extremely cheap, and "Hon.," "Col.," and "Prof." are now often applied where they do not in any sense belong. To a sensible man no prefix to his name looks better than that of plain "Mr."

Governor Larrabee of Iowa, in his inaugural address, discussed at considerable length the question of prohibition. He plants himself firmly against any attempt at the introduction of high license. He is not a believer in a policy which he says will leave only the "respectable" saloon in existence. There is and there can be no such anomaly. He considers the "gilded saloon" far more dangerous than the "squalid, out-law whisky dive." He is against license in any form. He argues that when the law is not enforced, it will be found that the executive officers are at fault. It is in their power, and it is certainly their duty to enforce the law. The people of Maine second, with emphasis, Governor Larrabee's remarks. The State has no right, moral or legal, to enter into partnership with the rum traffic. The people of Maine have again and again declared that liquor selling is a crime, as Gov. Morrill said in the United States Senate, "the gigantic crime of crimes," and are glad to see that this sentiment is as strong to-day in Iowa as it is in Maine.

The annual report of Hon. George D. Bisbee, State Bank Examiner, shows that the deposits in Maine Savings Banks the last year have increased three millions of dollars. The fifty-five banks doing business in Maine represent a total deposit of $43,977,065.69 which amount is divided among 133,193 depositors, making an average of $333.60 each. The total reserve fund now amounts to $1,778,935.13, being an increase of $127,779.73 during the year. The total undivided profits are $1,105,495.07; liabilities, $47,090,896.75. The nine trust companies in the State have a capital stock paid in of $767,500. Their total deposits (time and demand) amount to $1,-853,435.40. There total loan account, including real estate loans, bills discounted, collateral and all other loans, amounted to $1,709,630.73. There has been a notable increase in the Loan and Building Associations which now number twenty. The accumulated capital or dues of nineteen, the Kennebunk having organized too late for examination, together with the advances (dues unpaid) now amount to $319,049.37, having nearly doubled the last year. This amount is divided among 3,381 stockholders, 493 of whom are borrowers, and 2,889 non-borrowers or investors. The 493 borrowers have received loans to the amount of $295,-956.02, an average loan to each of $606.88. The above figures show a good increase in the business of the year over that of the previous years, and would seem to indicate a healthy growth of the cities and towns where these associations are located.

THE RAGGED BOYS OF TO-DAY THE MEN OF THE FUTURE.

Those who have read history aright will be surprised to find how few of the men who have been prominent in the world's history, had behind them a rich or influential ancestry. It has been the poor boys, the ragged boys, who have triumphed, and made their mark on the times in which they have lived. Moses was the son of a poor Levite; Gideon was a thresher; David a shepherd boy, Amos a herdsman. The Saviour himself was the son of a poor carpenter, and the apostles of his choice were ignorant and unlearned.

The almost marvelous story of Lincoln and Grant have taught us to upbraid no man for his lowly birth and struggle with poverty. There are dudes in every village and city who stand upon the street corners and make fun of the awkward appearance and perhaps ill-fitting clothes of the farmer boy from the country. But wait a few years, and that same country boy will come out the better in the race of life. It's the ragged boys and the poor boys who achieve success every time.

In speaking of the rebuke administered by Maj. Dill to a man who was inclined to make fun of a ragged boy, the Rockland *Free Press* says the Major had once been a ragged boy himself and he was not ashamed of it. He knew from that most convincing of all evidence, experience, that a ragged boy need not be a ragged man unless he be an indolent man, or, worse than that, a dissolute one, excepting, of course, ill health or other misfortune over which a person may have no control. As we have said above, it is well that the ragged boy should know, and it may be worth something to the little fellow that he be told, that nearly all of the *greatest* men that this country ever knew as its own citizens were once ragged boys, tanned, barefoot, and having little thought that they would sometime be millionaires or Presidents of the greatest nation in the world. Let the boy give attention to his morals, be honest, and kind in his manners, sufficiently studious to learn his lessons well, and it will be no greater work for him as a man to win laurels than it was for others who started from the same level. The ragged boy has a legacy in his rags; a legacy consisting of energy, self-reliance and, generally, a sound body. It is a well known fact, though a fact of which most boys are not aware, that the sons of great men and of men of exceeding great wealth, very seldom attain the eminence reached by their fathers. The instances, where it happens that they do, are exceptional. The rule is, that it is the ragged boy who must come up to take the great man's place. Read the history of remarkable men, my little fellow, and you will find this has been so almost invariably. We don't mean to say that it is absolutely necessary for every boy to wear tattered garments in order to rise in the world. Indeed, the lad whose parents are in good circumstances is not at all at disadvantage because he dresses well. But the little barefoot fellow is not behind in his chances. We wish only to impress upon the minds of our young readers that those *extraordinarily* good opportunities afforded some of the most "lucky" boys in this country seldom prove advantageous in the end. It is the hard-working, self-made fellow, whose work often compels him to wear soiled, and perhaps ragged clothes, that is almost always found to be the one that has reached the top, as will be learned on inquiry into the history of our eminent statesmen or of the great financiers.

OUR STATE.

On our outside we publish a communication from our esteemed correspondent, Hon. Rufus Prince, Master of the State Grange, which in part we are entirely unable to understand. We were not aware, nor do we now admit, that either the *Farmer* or its correspondents have recently taken any different stand than that always held and persistently maintained, of standing up for and stalwartly defending our own State. This has been done in the full belief that here is being realized by her citizens, as much of prosperity, as full a measure of comfort and happiness, as in any State in the Union. Nor does Secretary Gilbert, in his paper read before the board of agriculture, to which our correspondent must refer, take any different view; nor has he publicly, privately, or in his service on the *Farmer*, to our knowledge, ever been heard to make any other position. So our correspondent must have found his "expriasting crying down of our State," and his "whining" over the poverty of her people, to which he refers, in some other publication than the *Farmer*. We are glad to give him space to aid us in protesting against so damaging a course, and to assist us in holding up our State in its true light.

Flags have been flying and whistles tooting at Bath over the final triumph of Gen. Hyde, in securing the building of the two steel cruisers at the iron works in that city. Gen. Hyde was on the ground all the time, and left no stone unturned, until he had secured the prize. It is impossible to predict the results of this business boom to Bath, but certain it is that every business interest will feel its effects in greater or less degree. The gun boats are to be identical, and may be technically termed small, fast, twin, screw steel cruisers. They are to carry on a small displacement a very powerful battery of heavy rapid-fire and machine guns, a large supply of coal, and a complement of 150 men. The length of the vessels on load line is 190 feet; the extreme breadth, 32 feet; the mean draught, 12 feet. The act which provides for the gunboats authorized cruisers of from 800 to 1200 tons displacement, and the department's plans are for vessels of 1000 tons. The indicated horse power is placed at 1600. The speed of the vessels must be 14 knots per hour. The rig is that of a two masted schooner, with a foreyard and square foresail, spreading 6506 square feet of canvas. They will have steam steerers and steam windlasses. Bath people may be excused for a few cheers and flags and fire crackers, and they will please accept the congratulations of their up-river neighbors.

VERY CUTE. About the time of the shooting affair at Washington, Speaker Read received an invitation to attend a meeting of the Blue Grass Club, in Kentucky, which he declined in the following characteristic note:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1890.

Dear Mr. Caruth: I shall not accept the invitation tendered me by the Blue Grass Club. The season is very simple. I notice that J. F. Durham is president. Now J. F. Durham assured me during the late "disturbance" that if they had me in Kentucky they would kill me.

Knowing the skill Durham is to be a journalist, his declarations to me I suspect absolute verity. I do not wish to be killed, especially in Kentucky, where such an event is too common to attract attention. For a good man to die anywhere is, of course, gain, but I think I can make more by dying later and elsewhere. Very truly,

T. B. REED.

FOR HARD WORDS.

Hon. Joseph W. Wakefield, collector for the Bath customs district, has sued Capt Charles E. Patten, just elected Mayor of Bath, for libel. The damage sued in open caucus, and asks damages of $3,000. Last Wednesday evening, while making a response to his nomination to the Citizens' ticket at the caucus, Capt. Patten alluded to a reference which Mr. Wakefield had made to him in the Republican caucus preceding, and used the following words: "If there is a man in the Democratic party, Citizens' or Temperance party, who is such a d—d scoundrel as Joseph W. Wakefield, I pity him." He also said: "I never went to war like Mr. Wakefield"; "I never drew a cent out of the hull of a cart." Mr. Wakefield has retained for attorneys William E. Hogan of Bath, and Hon. William L. Putnam of Portland. Mr. Wakefield has been a member of the Maine Legislature several times, and for four years was mayor of Bath. Capt. Patten is one of Bath's capitalists, a man of exemplary character, with a long and highly creditable record.

The coroner's jury in the case of Isaac Sawtelle, for the murder of his brother, Hiram, have rendered their verdict, which in substance declares that the body found in the marsh road woods was that of Hiram Sawtelle, and that he came to his death by reason bullet wounds inflicted by Isaac Sawtelle while in a carriage near Nutter's woods, on Wednesday, Feb. 5. The theory is that Isaac drove the team and seeing a barn on the edge of Nutter's woods a short distance from the road he then committed the murder. There has been no evidence before the jury to show that an accomplice had anything to do with the crime. While the verdict is not conclusive it ensures the trial of Isaac Sawtelle in Strafford county for the murder committed in New Hampshire, and if found guilty will hang. It is now thought that Sawtelle's head is in an old well near Rochester.

THE CITY FINANCES—MONEY PAID OUT THE PAST YEAR—THE CITY DEBT BEING PAID, AND PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS MADE—A MOST SATISFACTORY SHOWING.

At a meeting of the City Council of Augusta, last evening, Mayor Lane presented the following statement of the City Finances:

In the following statement of the city's finances for the year, from Mar. 1, 1889, to Mar. 1, 1890, the account is based entirely upon the appropriations for the year 1889, and the proper credits to the several accounts, such as State school funds, railroad tax, cash from other towns, for support of poor, etc. The appropriations include such items, but the uncollected taxes of former years are not included, neither are any undrawn or overdrawn balances brought forward:

	Amt. Approp.	Amt. paid.
Contingent	$6,750.18	$6,750.50
Support of poor	8,381.60	8,057.67
Cemeteries	300.00	315.00
Kennebec bridge	6,500.01	7,731.01
Highways, Western District	3,500.00	3,380.10
Eastern	3,500.00	4,350.75
Snow bills, Western District	3,700.00	3,237.98
Eastern	3,700.00	974.50
Police	1,500.00	500.14
Fire department	9,200.00	8,918.75
Cony High school	3,200.00	3,200.00
Interest	4,710.00	4,778.43
City debt	24,500.00	24,711.66
Lighting streets	14,378.71	13,569.18
City Farm	5,400.00	5,030.14
Abatements	50.00	24.75
Permanent improvements	2,600.00	2,547.35
Mary's Home	1,000.00	1,074.70
Lithgow Library	350.00	350.00
Thoroughfare road	1,000.00	1,000.00
Sanford institute	500.00	500.00
Hurd books	90.00	180.00
Printing	350.00	350.00
County tax	400.00	400.37
City tax	8,347.97	8,347.97
Schools	14,232.36	14,232.36
Abatements on taxes	11,633.05	11,633.24
Interest	6,500.00	6,500.00
Reduction of city debt	1,200.00	1,199.97
Sinking fund	5,000.00	5,000.00

Of the expenditures, $16,000.43 are for disbursements on accounts and debts which were due and payable prior to March 1, 1889; but from this sum should be deducted $6,000 of city debt paid, $1209.93 on account of Cony High school, $654 for fire hydrants, and $48.50 for schools, leaving the net payments for bills of previous years, $9763.80. The reason for this is that the bonds were funded, and not paid from the assessment of 1889. The school fund is a continuous account, and if undrawn is as much a liability as interest. The rent of the hydrants has been paid in June and December, and there will always be under this arrangement a quarter's rent due in March.

By referring to the Auditor's Report of March, 1889, the net undrawn is shown at $9160.81. This account shows the Cony High School, undrawn $910.96. The fact is the account was *overdrawn* $123.65, making a difference of $1046.61. No account is made of the appropriation for discounts and abatements. These accounts were overdrawn in the sum of $1676.20, leaving the net undrawn $7484.61. The same report shows the net overdrawn back to the year 1887, to be $4734.82. This leaves the net undrawn, March 1, 1889, $2749.89. All bills contracted in 1889 have been paid or accounted for in the expenditures, including bills rendered March 5, except $2064 of past-due coupons and $500 of over-due bonds.

It will be seen from this statement that if the bills of previous years had been paid, instead of being left over to the next City Government, the present year would show a net gain in undrawn of $13,426.38.

METEOROLOGICAL. An abstract of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, for the month of February, 1890:

Lat. 44° 54′ 8″ N.; Lon. 69° 40′ 11″ W. Altitude above the sea, 129 feet.

	1890.	1889.
Mean temperature	27.51	19°.36
Highest temperature	46°.3	45°.1
Minimum temperature	0°.4	−30°.2
Mean of warmest day, 14th	46°.0	17th,
Mean of coldest day, 24th	−1°.3	23d,
Mean percentage of cloudiness	0.67	−9°.6
Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge	4.52 in.	3.30 in.
Amount of snow	12.00 in.	20.30 in.

DIRECTION AND FORCE OF WINDS.

1890—N. 1; N. E. 3; E. 3; S. E. 3; S. 3; S. W. 4; S., 3; W. 3; N. W. 3; N. E. & N., 3; N. & S. W., 3; S. W. & S., 3; S. E. & E., 16; N. E. & N., 4.

	1890.	1889.
Mean height of barometer in inches	29.943	29.907
Maximum height of barometer in inches	30.370	30.270
Date	22d,	3d,
Minimum	29.129	29.100
Mean humidity of the atmosphere	.82	.74

February was unusually warm, though the very cold days from the 20th to the 24th reduced the mean temperature very considerably. The snowfall was unusually light, but frequent rain more than made up the normal precipitation.

Mean temperature of the month	24.91°
Mean temperature of the month for 54 years	20.56°
Excess this year	4.35°
Highest mean temperature of the month for 54 years, in 1882	29.87°
Lowest mean temperature of the month for 54 years, in 1861	13.37°
Snowfall of the month	12¾ in.
Mean precipitation (rain and melted snow)	3.76 in.
Greatest precipitation of the month for 53 yrs.	5.60 in.
Greatest precipitation of the month in 1882	5.60 in.
Least precipitation of the month for 53 yrs.	1.60 in.
Highest barometer on the 7th	0.54 in.
Lowest " " 5th	30.768 in.
Mean barometer	29.172 in.
Mean relative humidity	30.040 in.
Prevailing wind, S.W.; maximum force	84.58
Number of days with .01 in. or more rain or melted snow fell, 13; number with .10 in. or more rain or melted snow fell, 9; number with .50 in. or more rain or snow on ground at 7 a. m., 1; number with 1.00 in. or more, 0. Clear days, 4th and 28th; solar halos on the 1st, 15th and 17th; lunar halos, 2d and 17th. Sleighing, 1st to 16th, and 18th to 28th; 25 days.

It may be interesting to note at this time that the ice has gone out of the river but twenty-eight times in the month of March during the past 105 years, the dates being as follows:

1796	March 21st	1846	March 28th
1802	28th	1848	30th
1806	22d	1853	29th
1808	24th	1859	31st
1811	28th	1869	31st
1823	29th	1875	29th
1826	28th	1882	23d
1827	28th	1886	31st
1829	31st	1887	19th
1831	24th	1877	26th
1836	31st	1880	16th
1844	24th	1880	31st
1845	21st	1888	22d
			30th

Gardiner, March 3d. R.

THE GOSPEL OF WEALTH.

A number of influential men and women met in Allen Soul's church New York, Friday night, and formed a society which they called "The Society of Christian Socialists."

What they propose to do is set forth in a programme drawn up by Heber Newton on a Sunday evening. It proposes:

1. To call upon the clergy to preach the "Gospel of Wealth" until the money-making power shall be held by society to the service of humanity as a social function, and the force of public opinion shall exact of it the discharge of this trust, not in charity, but in justice.

2. To call upon the churches to enlist their members in the study of our social problems, and in the work of social reform as a part of their religion. To further the formation of classes and societies for this study and work in connection with the churches.

3. To aid in educating society upon this subject by meetings, literature, etc.

WAS A GOOD WEATHER PROPHET. Jonas Drury of Ohio, a well know weather prophet, aged 80, died there last week. He was born and reared near Temple, Me. He did considerable surveying for that State and for 13 years was the clerk of the court of commissioners. He fought through the civil war on the Union side. In 1866 he took charge of a corps of men, who, under his direction, removed 10,000 dead soldiers to the National cemetery, at Andersonville. A short time afterward he entered the civil service, his mission being to examine the validity of the claims of southerners against the government for damages. Owing to sectional feeling he did his work for three years disguised as a hard-shell Baptist minister. He located there then. He kept records of weather in all its phases and at three different times each day. His predictions were based on precedents, combining that the same atmospheric conditions caused the same effects, and were generally reliable. He predicted the great storm which devasted Xenia four years ago and several other great storms.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The following nominations have been made by the Governor:

Coroners—J. W. White, Buckfield; A. R. Lincoln, Damariscotta.

Notaries Public—George H. Clark, Bath.

Fish and Game Wardens—Henry Berry, Bath.

Justices of the Peace—Elisha R. Bowden, Penobscot; Greenleaf Jones, Penobscot; Joseph S. Mullin, Lincoln; Fred-eric A. Powers, Hodgdon; George T. Emery, Portland; Joseph S. Mullin, Lincolnville.

Trial Justices—Alfred O. Watson, Lewiston; Frederick A. Powers, Houlton; George T. Emery, Portland; Asa Anson; Frank A. Powell, Kittery; Charles G. Bridges, Lincoln.

Justices of the Peace and Quorum—Henry W. Bridges, Hallowell; Henry Berry, Mt. Desert; Everett J. Cook, Farmington; B. F. Emerson, Newcastle; Bangor; Lawrence T. Emerson, Lewiston; Wm. Emery, Auburn; Albert R. Hamlin, Temple; Wilfred Harris, Phillips; Alonzo Goodwin; Walter K. Lane, Newburg; Edward Maddocks, Presque Isle; James F. Maloney, Bangor; J. Asbury Pitman, Appleton; Charles W. Parker, Gorham; Grant Rogers, Bowdoin; George S. Thicomb, Farmington; Albert E. Varney, Peacham.

ORATORS FOR NEXT MEMORIAL DAY.

Samuel L. Miller of Waldoboro, of the *Lincoln County News*, at Winthrop. H. M. Lord of Rockland, at Thomaston. Major Col. L. D. Carver of Rockland, at Richmond. Col. T. G. Libby of Vinalhaven, at Rockland. Rev. Newman Matthews at Phillips. Mr. John L. Parker, editor of the Lynn Daily *Evening Item*, at Bangor. Rev. J. A. Southard of St. Albans, at Biddeford. Rev. J. E. Locke at Monson. Mr. Howard Owen of Augusta, at Randolph.

Mr. Joel Colby of Bingham, who some time ago made a large investment in wild lands in the vicinity of Duluth, recently sold forty acres, which cost him three dollars an acre, for twelve thousand dollars. He has one hundred acres remaining for which he has been offered $500 an acre, but as a railroad has been laid out through it his present intention is to hold it for $1000 an acre. We congratulate our friend Colby on his good fortune.

EXCITING INCIDENT IN THE OLD BRIDGE —OLD TIME ITEMS.

Reading about the covered bridge, in the *Farmer*, reminded me of an exciting ride through it half a century ago. In June, 1840, I spent a fortnight in Augusta; was visiting my sister, Mrs. S. L. Harris, whose husband was then Assistant Secretary of State, and with her rode over the river to call on Mrs. Dr. Ray, at the Insane Hospital. On our return, the horse got frightened at a paper in the road, as we were near the top of a steep hill, and would have dashed down it, had not my sister backed the carriage into a gully. A man working in a field near by came to our help, and led the horse down hill, while we walked after it. As there were no more hills to ride down, we got into the carriage and rode quite a distance, till very near the bridge the horse saw a wheelbarrow load of barrels by the roadside, and reared up. A gentleman caught him quickly, and seeing that we were thoroughly frightened, got in with us to drive, and we went through the bridge at "breakneck speed." We would not ride home, but left the horse at a store on Water street, to be returned to the stable.

Next to Portland, the place of my birth, Augusta lies very near my heart; and the two cities are invariably associated together in my recollections of the years of childhood and youth. My father, Col. Thomas Baker of Portland, was assistant Messenger of the House of Representatives in the first legislature of Maine, which convened in Portland in May, 1820. In 1823 he was chosen Messenger, and held the position till 1838, and in September of that year he died. I have a great number of letters which my father wrote me from Augusta. In 1835 and 1836 Dr. Jackson made a geological survey of the State of Maine, and in 1837 delivered lectures in Augusta on the subject, of which father wrote an abstract in his letters, hoping to excite in my mind an interest in geology, in which he succeeded, and I was glad of the opportunity to attend Dr. Jackson's lectures in Portland the next fall. How well I remember those lectures, though more than half a century has elapsed since. They were attended by the elite of the city. As father had become acquainted with the Doctor in Augusta, when he was preparing the geological cabinet, and had assisted him somewhat after the House's adjournment, Dr. Jackson called at our house and gave father a family ticket to the course of lectures. The Temple street church was quite full when we arrived, but a gentleman who knew us found a seat for me, and Dr. Jackson beckoned for my father, and escorted him to a chair beside himself, inside the altar rail. How proud I was of that little attention shown my dear father by Dr. Jackson, in the presence of such a distinguished audience. I had the pleasure of visiting the State House in 1840, and of examining the geological cabinet in the State House at Augusta, but have not been to the city since. MRS. C. G. FURBISH.

Eliot.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The 36th annual report of the trustees, superintendent, and other officers of the State Reform School, has been received by the Governor and Council.

The trustees have adopted a plan for keeping a record of the general standing of all the boys who are conditionally discharged. All boys so discharged are required to report to the school at least once every three months, as to health, occupation, conduct and general bearing, which report must be certified by their parents or guardians. From these reports, and such other information as may be had, the record of each boy is made up every three months. These records show that 44 boys have been conditionally discharged the past year. Of that number 22 are doing well, eight are fairly well, and nine are doing badly. That so many are apparently reformed and likely to become useful citizens is encouraging. That some should go out from the school to return to their former habits of vice calls for solicitude, and causes the trustees to inquire if there is not some method by which they can be reached.

The trustees believe that separating the boys into families and making two or three officers responsible for the discipline, instruction and training of each family, instead of a dividing responsibility, as is the case in the congregate system, would do much to accomplish the desired results.

Upon the recommendation of the trustees the last legislature appropriated $10,000 to establish one family school. In the month of April a committee of the board and Superintendent Farrington visited the New Jersey and Connecticut State reform schools for the purpose of learning something of the workings of the family system and of the construction of buildings for that system. As the result of their visit it was voted to erect a new building at a cost not exceeding $9,656.88. Contracts were made upon this basis, and the work is now nearly completed. No appropriation was made for furnishing the building. It is very desirable that some plan may be devised for furnishing so that the new system may begin in the spring of 1890. When this is accomplished there is reason to believe the Maine State Reform School will take a high rank among other institutions.

The aim of the trustees has been the reformation of the youth, and not the graduation of young criminals. Believing that right training is the strong safeguard against wrong doing, they have constantly had in view the moral, intellectual and physical training of the unfortunate lads committed to their charge.

The trustees are gratified to state that in all their efforts for the reformation of these lads they have had the earnest and faithful co-operation of Mr. and Mrs. Farrington, the superintendent and matron. Mr. Wentworth, assistant superintendent, contributes in a great measure to the means of the institution.

The financial standing of the institution as shown by the report of the treasurer, Mr. Mark P. Emery, gives the receipts from Dec. 1, 1888, to Nov. 30, 1889, as $34,877.47.

The appropriation for the erection of a cottage for a family school was $10,000. From this amount there has been expended for masonry, $3,500; carpenter work, $2,-300; piping, $69.52; slating, $500; galvanized iron work, $375; leaving the amount carried to new account of $2,455.48.

The report of Superintendent T. R. Farrington states that the whole number of boys who have been received into the institution since it was opened is 1930; present number 135.

In concluding his report, Superintendent Farrington says that a kindly regard for each other, and a spirit of devotion to their work, prevails among the officers of the school, they being deeply interested in the welfare of their charges, and labor faithfully for their reform.

In his report as chairman of the visiting committee, Hon. D. W. Allen makes these recommendations:

1. To increase the pay of the teachers; they deserve it for the seven days a week they have to work.

2. To increase the size of the play grounds. Extend the surface of Ingraham as far as practicable. Especially increase the amount of out of door work; try the raising of small fruits and market gardening. Decrease danger from fire by having more hose, and always connected when possible with water pipes. To the different church denominations of the State I recommend the creation of church committees, who shall aid the officers of the school in their several towns to find homes for the boys who shall have earned their discharge, or are allowed to leave at the expiration of their sentences."

The attempt which is being made to secure at the hands of the present Congress some legislation providing for the branding of adulterated food compounds as such, and for inflicting penalties on those who fail to comply with law, promises better success than has met with at the hands of any previous Congress. The necessity for stringent legislation in this direction either at the hands of State legislatures or of Congress is becoming more and more apparent, and the advantage of federal legislation lies in its uniformity. Among the measures proposed the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Faulkner is considered to one well adapted to the needs of the case, and it has been favorably reported by the Committee on Agriculture. The chief danger threatening its passage lies in the artful constructed amendments which it will be attempted to tack on the original measure and so destroy its usefulness. A similar measure was defeated in the last Congress by the efforts put forth by Western packing interests. There is a large market for cheap adulterated lard in this country, and in England and France the compounded product is required to be branded as genuine. There is certainly no good reason why these adulterated products should not be branded for what they are.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Spring elections were held in many of the cities and towns of the State last Monday:

PORTLAND. Holman S. Melcher, republican, elected Mayor over Charles F. Deering, democrat, by a majority of 630. Burrows, prohibitionist, received 1,294 votes. The democrats carried wards 2 and 4 (last year's Democratic Mayor lives in ward 4), and the republicans the other five for municipal officers.

LEWISTON. For Mayor, Barker, republican, 1897; Berry for a choice, 1813; Mcstillicuddy's majority, 1. The republicans carried wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and the democrats ward 7, and in one no choice for aldermen.

AUBURN. For Mayor, Savage, republican, 679; Pillsbon, democrat, 326; Harris, prohibitionist, 42. The republicans have both branches of the city government.

ROCKLAND. Edward A. Butler, republican, elected Mayor; plurality, 482; majority, 51. They also elected a full board of aldermen and councilmen and all minor officers.

WATERVILLE. Election resulted as last year, Nathaniel Meader, republican, being reelected Mayor by a majority of 66. In the city council there are 5 democrats and 3 republican aldermen, and 19 democratic and 3 republican councilmen. The total vote for Mayor, the largest ever thrown in the city, was 1061.

HALLOWELL. Elphalet Howell, rep., for Mayor, received 241 votes, to 233 for F. E. Bowerman, democrat. Fifteen prohibition votes were thrown.

GARDINER. Mayor A. M. Spear, rep., was reelected over Hamilton, dem. City government republican. The total vote was only 581.

SKOWHEGAN. Elwell Lowell, rep., was elected Mayor, and a full list of republican aldermen chosen. There were no democratic candidates only three scattering votes cast for Mayor.

ELLSWORTH. James F. Davis, rep., was elected Mayor by a large majority. All the democrat candidates withdrew.

BATH. The citizens' candidate, Capt. Chas. Patten, was elected over Moulton, republican, by 151 majority. The entire citizens' ticket was elected by about the same majority.

SOUTH PARIS. Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of Poor, Sidney T. Fuller, Alvin Stuart, Amoros M. Littlefield; Clerk, Walter L. Dana; Treasurer, Edward W. Morton; Collector, Charles F. Swan; School Committee, O. Howard Perkins for two years, Geo. F. Robinson for three years.

BUCKFIELD. Selectmen, D. A. Bullard, R. H. Clark, Norman Charles; Superintending School Committee, Alonzo Bisbee. All are republicans except the last named.

SOUTH PARIS. Clerk, S. E. Newell; Selectmen, George W. Cummings, Alfred H. Yates, Daniel Swift, Jr.; Treasurer, N. D. Hoster; Collector, John Black; Constables, A. J. Curtis, Arthur E. Foles.

DEERING. Charles W. Smith headed the republican ticket for selectmen, Eldridge G. Swan the democratic ticket, and Luther Bradford the citizens' ticket. Adam W. Wilson, rep., and citizen candidate, was the selectman choice. The other officers elected were: Clerk, Ferdinand Burnham, dem. and cit.; Treasurer, George W. Ward, dem.; School Committee, George D. Leavitt, dem. and cit.; Collector, Fred V. Mitchell, dem. and cit.

GATE CITY, BANGOR. Selectmen, M. J. Peables, J. H. Harford, C. C. Mountfort; Treasurer, Charles A. Tilton; Collector, T. B. Haskell; School Committee, Henry C. Hill; Clerk, N. B. Knight. All of the above are democrats except Alonzo and H. Harford.

SCARBORO. The democratic ticket was elected: Clerk, E. S. Oliver; Selectmen, Seth L. Milliken, Geo. B. Libby, Josiah Moulton; Supervisor of schools, Edna E. Libby; Treasurer, Cyrus F. Mouton; Collector, John M. Kaler.

GORHAM. Clerk, J. C. Sumner; Selectmen, Elbridge G. Scammon, C. E. Jordan; Treasurer, Stephen Spinney; Collector, G. M. Parker. All republicans. Democratic Superintending School Committee, G. H. Hamblen; Republican, Dr. Lindsey. An injunction restraining will be held next Monday, to fill the vacancy in the board of selectmen.

STANDISH. The entire republican ticket was elected: Clerk and Treasurer, William H. Libby; Selectmen, Joseph W. Knight, William M. Libby, Edwin B. Pottle; Collector, Orrin Libby; School Committee, Orrin S. Sanborn, Frank Chadbourne and Collector, Daniel W. Paine.

ROCHESTER. Moderator, C. S. Pope; Clerk, G. H. Kilgreth; Selectmen and Assessors, C. S. Pope, J. F. Hewins, I. W. Hawkes; Treasurer and Collector, Asa T. Gullins; Truant Officer, Noah F. Weeks.

TURNER. Clerk, C. H. Bradford; Selectmen, Aubrey Leavitt, J. F. Quimby, D. F. Thomas; Treasurer, A. Bradford; supervisor, A. F. Gilman. All republicans.

CARMEL. Selectmen, Lewis C. Whitten, D. W. Garland, W. A. Hall; for Clerk, Lewis C. Whitten; Supervisor, Dexter D. Roberts.

WINDHAM. Selectmen, Daniel G. Corulah, John F. Gray, Marshal H. Wilde; Treasurer, Samuel H. Small; School Committee, J. A. Cone, Rev. N. S. Burbank. Republicans.

EXETER. Selectmen, Jos. E. Friend, S. M. Meader, Jas. Carey; Town Clerk, E. W. Dyer; Supervisor, Jas. Carey. Democratic.

SALEM. Selectmen, R. H. Cunningham, Geo. W. Harris, W. S. Lovejoy; Town Clerk, Geo. W. Harris; Supervisor, Geo. W. Harris.

SOMERVILLE. Selectmen, H. B. Dodge, John Gilsden; Supervisor, Orpheus F. Bras; Town Clerk, Morrill Gilsden; Constable, Wm. H. Lindsey. All republicans.

NORRIDGEWOCK. Selectmen, H. C. Powers, S. H. Lowe; School Committee, H. C. Powers, Edward Lowe; Collector, A. C. Longley. J. H. Burgess, Colonel, re-elected.

WARREN. Selectmen, B. B. Payson, Isaac Libby, Rosco Keating, A. O. Spear; Clerk, H. W. Robinson; Supervisor, J. K. Hooper; Treasurer, Nathan Mathews.

STRONG. Selectmen, B. B. Harrey, Wm. H. Hunter, J. H. Hodgkins; Town Clerk, C. B. Richardson; Treasurer, J. Pottle; Supervisor, W. H. H. McCrillis.

FARMINGTON. Selectmen, S. G. Craig, Chas. B. Russell, J. W. Fairbanks; Town Clerk, W. H. Titcomb; School Committee, W. F. Berry, E. W. Whitcomb, Hiram Tuttle.

WHITE. The town, at its annual meeting, voted to abolish the district system, and adopt the town system. H. J. Hutchinson, John Allen and J. W.

Items of Maine News.

Postmasters appointed: John R. Fellows at Richmond, William H. Pike at Calais.

A patent has been granted Chas. W. Wentworth and T. M. Manchester of Windham for a creaming can.

John Hawes' house in Northfield, burned Sunday morning. The family barely escaped. Loss, $600.

O. T. Fellows, Esq., of Bucksport, has been tendered the position of Clerk of Courts for Hancock county, by Governor Burleigh, but declined.

There are 140 yoke of oxen and several pairs of horses employed in hauling lumber to the Damariscotta lake. Some of this lumber is hauled seven and eight miles.

The fish wardens in Portland, the other day, threw three barrels of short lobsters into the drink, and are trying to find the owners, who will be subjected to a heavy fine.

At Bar Mills, Mr. Chas. W. McKenny will have about 3,000,000 ft. of lumber to manufacture the coming season. Eagle Bonny, A. Usher and J. W. Lane have each cut 40,000 ft. of pine.

Mrs. Howland A. Hunt of Lewiston, who committed suicide by taking Rough on Rats at Portland, Saturday because her husband could not get work, died at Biddeford, Tuesday.

C. P. Stewart, dealer in notions and fancy goods, Topsfield, is trying to compromise with his creditors at 35 cents. Walter B. Nutter, manufacturer of canned goods, Scarboro, has gone into insolvency.

There was shipped from Houlton station over the N. B. Railway, for the week ending Feb. 22, the following produce: Horses 1 car, lumber 7, starch 3, miscellaneous 4, hay 6, potatoes 13, shingles 5, bark extract 3, leather 2. Total, 44 cars.

The buildings of W. W. Delano of Abbott village, burned Friday night. The cause of the fire was a defective chimney. The barn was saved, also the furniture, in a damaged condition. The loss is about $1500, insurance, $1000.

General Thomas W. Hyde, in behalf of the Bath Iron Works employés, presented Hugh C. Madden, Saturday evening, with an elegant silver service. Madden, foreman of the boiler department, is about to open shops in Salem.

The Maine delegation in Congress have requested President Harrison to appoint to a cadetship at West Point, David A. Porter of Strong, Me., a son of Lieutenant Porter who was killed in the Custer fight with the Sioux Indians in 1876.

N. G. Mills, of Mason, is wintering twenty-eight head of cattle and two horses, is feeding ninety tons of ensilage and five hundred bushels of turnips, using no meal, and he says that his stock is wintering first rate. He says they drink but very little water.

The store at Bonny Eagle, owned by Mrs. Anna Jordan and occupied by Wm. A. Hobson together with Wm. Sturgis, the postmaster, was burned at 11.30 A. M., Monday. The fire caught around the chimney. Nothing to speak of was removed from the store.

Feb. 20, Miss Susan B. Brackett of Kezar Falls, aged 63 years, died, after an illness of four weeks, from the grip. That night she got up and ate her supper, and said if she felt as well the next day, she should have her clothes on, and in forty-five minutes she was dead from heart failure.

James H. Holt, superintendent of the Skowhegan water works, was found the other morning, senseless, from inhaling coal gas from a stove in his sleeping room. He was alone in the house, and laid twelve hours or more before he was discovered. Recovery is hoped.

The mill property of A. G. & B. Frank Milliken, located near Old Orchard, was totally destroyed by fire, Wednesday night, together with a large quantity of boxes and other manufactured lumber. The cause is unknown. The property was valued at $5000, and insured for $2000.

The certificate of corporation was filed in the Secretary of State's office, Feb. 28, of the Danforth Trotting Park Association. Address of principal office, Danforth, Me. Capital stock $2,000; paid in $295; par value of shares $5. President, H. H. Merrill, Danforth. Business to be prosecuted, building and maintaining a trotting park.

The barque H. B. Cann, Captain Foote, from Hiogo, Japan, arrived at Portland, Tuesday with a cargo of rags for Cumberland mills and this is the first cargo from Japan since the ship Governor Robie went ashore at Biddeford Pool last year. She brings 4,359 bales of rags, consisting sulphur, and several thousand dollars worth curios from Japan.

Two granite quarries, off Rockland harbor, resumed operations, Monday, employing a large number of men. The Spruce Head Granite Co. will employ forty-five cutters, and about fifty men for other work. It is understood that they have a number of contracts. The Clark's Island Granite Co. will employ about the same number of men. They also have a number of contracts.

John W. Perkins of Nobleboro, one of the commissioners of Lincoln county, died Wednesday morning, at four o'clock, aged 66 years. He has been for some time for a number of years. He had served on the board of selectmen, and was collector of taxes in Nobleboro, and had been prominent in town and county afairs for many years. His term as commissioner expired December next.

A fire broke out, Wednesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, in the attic of the slipper factory of Dudley, Shaw & Co., on Main street, Bangor, caused by an exploding lamp. Good work by the firemen saved the block. The loss on stock will be several hundreds. Dakin's drug store, Hanscom & Leslie, shoemakers' shop, and a restaurant were considerably damaged by water. The loss will be covered by insurance. The block was owned by J. H. Bowler of Bangor.

The worst snow storm of the winter visited the State on Sunday night, the same that was general throughout New England, and indeed extending in its fury to other portions of the country. The snow whirled into the gulches and formed blocking drifts, obstructing travel on the highways and railroads. It was accompanied by high winds, and the thermometer went below zero. There was not much improvement of the sleighing, there being drifts in these places and bare ground in others.

The week of thaw and gloom caused the ice operators on the rivers to suspend operations, but there is hope among the operators that they will be able to continue cutting, now that there have been a couple of nights of zero weather. Every minute is precious now. All the ice has started or "combed" and it behooves the operators to take advantage of the cold snap which sets the ice up so that it can be handled. It is reported that the lower Hudson is filled with ice and the prospects of the ice crop there are becoming brighter.

Frank Y. Bradley died Thursday, of apoplexy. Mr. Bradley had been failing in health several months, but the announcement of his death sent a shock of sadness through the town and vicinity. He was recently one of the county commissioners for Oxford county, and has always been prominent in the municipal affairs of the town. He was a very honorable and influential citizen, and will be greatly missed. He was treasurer of the board of trustees of Fryeburg Academy at the time of his death, and was 43 years of age.

Three French boys, Philip Leduc, John Perrein, alias Taylor, and Arthur Antin were brought to Portland, Saturday evening, by officer Geo. W. Metcalf of Lewiston, and lodged in the police station. They had entered several houses in two days' time, at Lewiston, forced open six tenants, and secured $346 in money and some jewelry. The ages of the boys were between 17 and 18 years. In Lowell, Mass., the boys had entered many houses, and broken open trunks, from which they secured many valuables. The boys have been found guilty.

Jacob J. Smith of Presque Isle, has been a seriously afflicted man. A little over a year ago his buildings were destroyed by fire. The same fall his wife died; four months after, his daughter, a girl of nineteen, died. One month after that he lost his only brother, Oliver Smith of Easton, and several months later, his daughter's husband, H. T. Herstedt, died at his residence, leaving a wife and one child. Last month, scarlet fever broke out in his family, one of his children dying on the 25th, his daughter's child on the 26th, and another child of Mr. Smith's on the 26th.

Representatives of 160 granite concerns of New England, covering the entire area from eastern Maine to western Connecticut, have been in secret session at Boston, discussing matters of interest to their business. An organization was formed, known as the Granite Manufacturers' Association of New England, with John Q. A. Field of Quincy, president; Walter Lyons of Boston, secretary; W. S. White of Rockland, Me., treasurer, and a board of 12 directors. It was voted that after May 1 all labor should be paid for by the hour and the piece. It was the opinion of the general sentiment that the present condition of the granite business would not warrant the increase in wages now being agitated by the workmen.

At Parkman, the other day, soon after the afternoon session of school commenced in Dist. No. 13, the teacher happened to cast his eye out of the window, and saw five deer in the road only a few rods from the school house. He immediately called the scholars to see them. The large boys, excited for a deer hunt, sought permission of the teacher to go out, "for a better view," of course. Soon another deer appeared, with a cur close to his heels. The dog after the deer, and the boys after both dog and deer, were seen by the teacher as they disappeared rapidly down the road. They soon caught the deer—boys and dog at the same time. The boys drove off the dog and took the deer home. A man soon appeared who claimed the dog, and said he had followed his dog five miles to get him, or rather to stop him from chasing the deer. The boys saved the life of one deer, and delayed for some time the pursuit of the remainder of the herd.

Items of General News

April 3 will be Fast Day in Massachusetts.

The public debt decreased $6,159,486.66 during February.

Senator Allison has been reélected Senator from Iowa.

A syndicate of New York men have bought for $2,000,000 the two largest illuminating gas companies and the largest natural gas company of Indianapolis.

The cold snap and storm of Sunday, accompanied by high gales, raged throughout the country. In Boston they had grand sport in sleighing.

In investigating the accounts of Brown, Steese & Clark, the insolvent wool firm, of Boston, thousands and thousands of dollars are unaccounted for. The discrepencies have been running through many years.

Bishop Hurst paid Friday the $30,000 first installment on the $100,000 90-acre tract near Oak View, Washington, upon which the proposed Methodist university is to stand.

Mrs. Sarah Lothrop Ames, 77 years of age, widow of Hon. Oliver Ames, died at North Easton, Mass., Friday evening. She was stricken with apoplexy a week previous.

The Mississippi Supreme Court on Monday affirmed the sentence of the lower court in the case of Jake Kilrain, prize fighter, which is two months imprisonment in the county jail at Purvis and $200 fine.

The Louisiana Legislature has been defeated in North Dakota, an attempt is to be made to establish the scheme in Nevada. The chances of success are said to be good, as the State is in need of money, and many legislators will back the project.

The towns of Ingalls and Cimarron, Kansas, are up in arms on a question of issuing bonds for a sugar mill, each city claiming the right to purchase bonds. A fight occurred Wednesday, and two men were wounded. An outbreak is expected at any time.

An unknown man called Dr. Nell, a leading physician of Columbus, O., to the door of his house Thursday night, and placing a revolver against the doctor's head, pulled the trigger. It failed to go off, however, and the doctor grappled with the man and succeeded in taking the revolver away from him, but the wood-be assassin escaped.

In the mining town of Elkins, W. Va., a singular duel took place the other evening. Two men who had been at swords' points for some time met, and having but one pistol, one would stand in a corner, while the other fired at him. Three shots were fired, and both men were wounded; but they were separated before being killed.

The work of burying the victims of the late disaster at Prescott, Arizona, is about completed. Thirty-nine bodies have been recovered and identified while ten more persons are known to have been lost. It is impossible to fix the responsibility for the accident further than than the dam was not properly constructed for the purpose for which it was intended.

Friday night, at Vallie Station, Col., A. M. Wasson, who runs a saloon and dance house, got into a quarrel with a railroad man working with a crew broad guaging the railroad, and the railroad man knocked Wassen down, whereupon Wassen, drew a revolver and shot the fellow, who died almost instantly. A crowd soon gathered and took Wassen out and hanged him to a tree near the scene of the murder.

A killing frost occurred at Pensacola, Fla., Sunday morning, in all probability destroying the fruit crop throughout that county. Reports from west Florida are to the effect that the fruit crop in that section is badly damaged and will probably be a total loss. Owing to the mildness of the winter, all kinds of fruit were fully a month ahead of the usual time, consequently, greater damage will result from the present cold snap.

The steamer Quetta, which sailed from Cooktown, Queensland, several days ago, for London, has been lost at sea. The Quetta was a vessel of 2254 tons burden. She had a crew numbering 113 and a good passenger list. She also had mails for England. Two hundred lives were lost. The steamer struck a rock not shown on the chart at 9 o'clock Friday night, near Somerset in Terres Straits, at the northern extremity of Australia, and sank in three minutes.

Dr. A. Liantard, consulting physician of the Pasteur Institute, New York, has decided that the dog killed at Bayside, L. I., a few days ago, was mad. He has examined its stomach, and found it is full of hay and rags. Before the dog was killed it had bitten three men, two of whom are now undergoing treatment at the Pasteur Institute. One of them, Garrett Van Siklen, had his thumb torn open by the dog and his wrist scratched by its fangs. The whole hand is now greatly swollen. They are inoculated with matter from the spinal chord of a rabbit five days dead.

The United States Supreme Court, Monday, at Washington, affirmed the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for Massachusetts in the case of Aspinwall, plaintiff in error, vs. Peter Butler, receiver of the Pacific National Bank of Boston. This case arises out of the action of the stockholders of the bank agreeing to increase the capital stock just prior to the failure of the bank. It is held the stockholders are liable for the amount of their subscription on authority of the case of Delano against Butler.

A special from Talladega, Ala., says a terrible storm passed over that place Friday morning. It made a path a quarter of a mile wide and destruction marks its entire course. Fortunately it did not pass through the thickly-populated part of the town. Houses were blown down and boards and beams and rafters were carried for a considerable distance. Trees were snapped off like pipe stems or torn from the ground by the roots. Cows, horses and other animals were killed, and a number of people living in houses blown down were seriously injured. None were killed.

Earle Cumpston, a three-years-old boy living with his parents in Chicago, was shot and instantly killed Thursday afternoon by Malcolm, his seven-year-old brother. The two boys were playing in the bedroom, in which was a bureau containing an old-fashioned revolver. Malcolm got the revolver and pointing it at his brother, pulled the trigger. The bullet took effect in the right side and passed through the body. Death was instantaneous. The shot was heard by the mother, who rushed into the room just in time to see the baby fall and see the other child, unconscious of what he had done, running about the room and laughing.

The will of the late John Jacob Astor of New York, has been filed for probate by William Waldorf Astor. The following are the legacies:

St. Luke's Hospital	$100,000
Metropolitan Museum of Art	50,000
New York Cancer Hospital	100,000
Trustees Astor Library	450,000

These are to be paid at the expiration of two years from the testator's death and to be invested by the trustees at their discretion. All the rest of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his son, William Waldorf Astor and his heirs. This amounts to the handsome sum of $200,000,000, almost enough to make a man rich.

Ex-Gov. James Edward English, died at his residence in New Haven, Conn., Sunday, of pneumonia. He was 78 years of age. He had served in Congress and as Governor of the State. He leaves a fortune estimated at between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, the foundation for which was laid in the lumber business early in the forties. Later he turned his attention to banking, real estate and manufacturing. At the time of his death he was president and director in several of the strongest local banks and a number of manufacturing concerns. He is credited with a number of liberal public bequests, the most recent being a gift of $20,000 for the construction of a carriage drive to the top of East Rock Park.

Mark A. Baren, a Chicago gambler, was shot and dangerously wounded by Charles Hatfield of Henderson, Ky., on an Iron Mountain train, near Dexter, Mo., the other night. Baren and a companion, George Jones, also of Chicago, had engaged in a game of poker with Hatfield and a traveling man named Keller. It was a fraudulent game, and Hatfield lost $700. He struck Baren with a revolver, then shot him in the wrist and right breast, inflicting ugly and possibly fatal wounds. There was a wild scene on the train. Women screamed and fainted, and men dodged behind seats until the shooting was over. Without a word Hatfield turned, when his victim was disabled, and coolly walked into the next car. Baren was carried to Poplar Bluff, and when he reached there was unconscious from loss of blood. No effort was made to catch Hatfield.

A despatch from Wichita, Kansas, Thursday, says: All day the mercury hovered about 10° below zero, which is 2° colder than it was at any time last year. A violent northwest wind added greatly to the discomfort. It is now certain that the fruit in the state this year is almost totally destroyed, and the winter wheat is badly damaged. A banishing party from the Cowskin, 30 miles west of here, returned Thursday morning. All were badly frostbitten. The news from the Southwest indicates great suffering of cattle in the Cherokee strip and in the western part of the state. Many hundred head of cattle have already died. The situation in Morton, Stevens and Hodgman counties is pitiable. The authorities here have a message from the county commissioners of Stevens to-day, stating that their greatest and most pressing need is for fuel. A number of deaths from exposure to the cold are reported, but the authorities are reticent.

For sun-burn, tan or rough hands, bathe with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment at night; wonderful.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,
A Healthful Tonic.

Used in place of lemons or lime juice it will harmonize with such stimulants as are necessary to take.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

Items and Incidents.

It is said that the common cowcatcher attachment to locomotives is about the only article of universal use that was never patented. Its inventor was D. B. Davis of Columbus, O., who found his model in the plow. Red lights on the rear car of trains, it is said, were adopted at the suggestion of the late Mrs. Swissheim after a railway accident in which she had a narrow escape.

Everybody Knows

That at this season the blood is filled with impurities, the accumulation of months of close confinement in poorly ventilated stores, workshops and tenements. All these impurities and every trace of scrofula, salt rheum, or other disease may be expelled by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier ever produced. It is the only medicine of which "100 doses one dollar" is true.

There are said to be scores of women in Charleston, S. C., who make all their pin money by selling flowers. The sales are made through small colored boys who hover about the hotel corridors and portices with waiters full of tiny bouquets, which are readily sold to tourists and other strangers.

Remember that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal as a specific for colds, coughs, and all affections of the throat and lungs. For nearly half a century it has been in greater demand than any other remedy for pulmonary complaints. All druggists have it for sale.

An old farmer living in Spencer county, Ind., is supposed to have left $40,000 in bonds buried somewhere in his premises. The heirs have been making things lively in those "diggings," but have thus far failed to unearth the treasure.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills; they will please you.

Charles Emery Smith of the Philadelphia *Press*, who has been appointed minister to Russia, is a total abstinence man, and will turn down his glasses at banquets.

$1000 reward offered by I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston. Pamphlet with full particulars free.

Three prominent grocers have been arrested in Burlington, N. J., for selling adulterated coffee, about 40 per cent. of it being composed of cracker crumbs.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Women do not marry for money, but they say it is easier to love a rich man than a poor one.

Look Here, Friend, Are You Sick?

Do you suffer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, Lost Appetite, Billiousness, Exhaustion or Tired Feeling, Pains in Chest or Lungs, Dry Cough, Nightsweats or any form of Consumption? If so, send to Perry Hart, 88 Warren St., New York, who will send you free, by mail, a bottle of FLORAPLEXION, which is a sure cure. Send today. 15t80‡

On the occasion of Susan B. Anthony's recent birthday celebration, Miss Frances E. Willard sent the following: "Beloved Susan, you have lived 70 seifless, sacred, sorrowful, seraphic years." Why didn't she alliterate all through by writing: "Sweet Susan, seventy seifless, sacred, sorrowful, seraphic summers salute successively?"

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

A prophet says teaching every girl to thump the piano and every boy to be a book-keeper, will make potatoes five dollars a bushel in twenty years.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA.
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA.
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA.
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

The Markets.

Report of Union Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

WATERTOWN, March 4, 1890.

Names of Drovers.	No. Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
J. G. Butts,	28		11
D. L. Libby,	11		28
Gilman & Libby,	13		34
A. F. Blaisdell,	3		1
C. McGrath,	6		6
Trafton & Philbrick,	26		41
H. S. Whiting,	8		9
Fish & Hussey,	4		5
F. L. Libby,	5		5
H. H. Merrill,	19		8
J. G. Bean,	6		5
The Libby Co.,	20		24
W. W. Hall & Son,	20		14
Sturtivant & Holway,	14		

LIVE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 2547; sheep, 11,160; hogs, 24,160; veals, 826; horses, 961.

MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 165; veals, 144; horses, 48.

REMARKS.

2675 head of cattle have left this port for England during the week. Prices across unchanged.

CONDITION OF THE MARKET.

If we were asked the question, we should say we had a good market on all classes of stock.

Beef cattle were in demand at full last week's prices, yet we did not hear of any being sold at 7 cents; yet if cattle were fine and fat enough, they would command that price. Common beef cattle, such as cows, steers, and other fat animals, were in demand, and sold well at 4 to 5 cents dressed weight.

Sheep and lambs are in good demand at full prices. Tops of fat sheep bring 5 cents, the best lambs 7¼ cents. Spring lambs, that now and then make their appearance, are sold by the dollars, $8 to $15 being the range for those that weigh 60 to 70 lbs.

Hogs are in demand at firm prices. New England lots command 5 to 5¼ cents dressed weight.

Veal Calves—Market weak under heavy receipts of country dressed. It takes a good calf to sell at 6 cents live weight; most of the lots sell at 5 to 5½ cents, with the young calves thrown out at one dollar and a half each.

Milch cows seem to be in better demand, at recent low rates. Milkmen signify willingness to purchase, but not at high prices, as they claim beef, the basis of all cattle values, is too low to allow this class of stock to keep up the old rates. Range $25 to $50.

Horses are now in active demand at very low prices, with the number increasing each week. Good Western colts can be bought at auction at $100 each, and so up the scale of prices.

Live poultry is in brisk demand at 10 to 13 cents for mixed crates.

Working Oxen—Several parties were looking for these honest servants, and seemed willing to pay a shade better prices. As it nears spring time they will be in better demand, and a large number that are now toiling in Maine logging swamps will come here and be sold, to still continue their servitude on Massachusetts farms. If forwarded in too large numbers prices will rule low. It is better to keep those that are very thin back, and let them have a summer's run in the luxuriant pastures that will be poorly stocked next season. Working oxen are sold by the dollars at an aggregate value of their estimated weight, training and match being taken into account. A fancy pair of workers always bring as much live weight as fancy beef oxen. The average price of workers is about 4 cents live weight for what they weigh in market, which is less than home weight.

OTHER FARM PRODUCTS.

Wool—A dull trade is the acknowledged fact by all dealers. Warm weather and a sharp wool trade don't run together. Prices on all grades are slack, without a quotable decline for the last two weeks. Our Maine medium wool would have to be sold at 22 to 24 cts., if at all.

Hay—This season takes the cake for a money losing season for hay dealers, as prices rule low, and no let-up to the supply. The market is over-crowded all the time, and the burden of sales rests with the dealers. As each customer can purchase hay on Boston market so low as to give him an idea he owns the farm from which it was cut. We see good car load lots of hay sold at $10 to $13. This leaves the Maine farmer $4 or $5 per ton, which is all wrong.

SALES OF MAINE STOCK.

W. W. Hall sold 8 fancy oxen that averaged 1500 lbs., at $4.35 per cwt., to J. W. Hathaway, to ship; 14 veals at 6 cents. Trafton & Philbrick sold 1 pair beef cattle, to dress 3300 lbs., at 6¼ cts. dressed weight; 1 pair to dress 1900 lbs., at 6 cts.; 37 veals, 190 lbs. each, at 5½ cts.; 4 choice milch cows at $40 each. C. H. Merrill sold 1 pair workers, girthing 6 ft. 10 in., live weight, 2900 lbs., at $100; 6 very extra new milch cows at $46.50 each; 1 do at $42; 3 do at $37; veals at 5¾ cts. Gilman & Libby sold 1 pair working oxen, 6 ft. 11 in., 2800 lbs., at $112; veal calves at 5½ cts. Taylor & Dennison sold 18 veals, 112 lbs., at 5¾ cts. The Libby Company sold 10 cows at $40 each; 10 springers, $35 each; veals, 5¾ to 6 cts. I. G. Bean sold 2 oxen, 7 ft., 3000 lbs., at $115; 1 cow at $40.

REMARKS.

This week's market will have to be recorded as very satisfactory, although high prices are not realised; yet animals of all classes brought as much as dealers expected, which as a rule will leave a margin, which idea is becoming significant, and may prove to be worth cherishing, as under the present rule of the "four" big beef kings, the markets are noted for their sameness, and this even prices will encourage New England farmers, who in future have a firmer basis, and will not be exposed to such great fluctuations as formerly. If it is a fixed fact that good beef steers will bring a year hence, 6 to 7 cts., the farmer has a chance to make his calculations, and study to produce such beef steers at less than that price. We look for steady markets on beef and mutton for a year to come, with slight advances. Veal calves should be held back till ripe and fat, and six weeks old. What will break the market on veal calves is shipping along so many green and poor ones as to disgrace this class of young meat, that is growing in favor with the public each year. Hold back the veals till choice. Don't sell one less than 5 cts. live weight, than the veal crop will come to some money.

J. C. LIBBY.

Middlesborough.

The amazing progress of Middlesborough continues. Special dispatches to the *Manufacturers' Record* report the sale of 200,000 acres of coal land adjacent to the property of the American Association to English capitalist, who will center its development at Middlesborough. During the week contracts for new enterprises amount to $1,125,000 were signed, and in three days over $300,000 of real estate was sold in the town, with the demand steadily increasing and prices rapidly advancing. Middlesborough has the greatest boom ever known in the South since that of Birmingham in 1886-87, and is based on the establishment of more extensive enterprises than have probably ever been organized in any town in America in the same length of time.—*Manufacturers' Record.*

Boston Market.

TUESDAY, Mar. 4.

FLOUR AND MEAL. There has been a comparatively quiet market for flour today. The advance of ten cents per barrel in prices has restricted trade in view of the easier tendency of wheat this morning. We quote fine and superfine, $2@2 25; extras and seconds, $3@4 10; Minnesota bakers, clear and straight, $3 50@4 50; winter wheat, clear and straight, $3 15@4 75; winter patents, $4 75@5 25; spring patents, $5 10@5 60 for Wisconsin and Minnesota. The market has been quiet for corn meal, and prices on bag at 78@80c, and barley is steady at $2 60@2 70 for granulated, and $2 05@2 10 for klin-dried. Rye flour has been dull at $3 25@3 50 per bbl. In oat meal there have been small sales at $5 for fine, and $5 70@6 00 for cut.

GRAIN. In corn there is a firm feeling, but there is not much doing at the extreme prices asked; 40¼c. was freely bid for steamer yellow, but most holders are asking 41c. per bush. Steamer mixed was quoted at 39¼ @ 40c., and good no grade at 39 @ 39½c. per bush. The demand for oats on the spot was moderate, but prices remain steady, with No. 2 white selling at 31½ @ 32c. on track and 32¾c. in elevators.

MILLFEED. Bran is strong, with sales of spring at $15.75 and winter at $16 25. Middlings are selling at $16.50 @ 19.50, and cotton seed meal ranges from $24 @24 50 for new, to arrive.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE. The butter situation is just about the same as it was a week ago, except that the tendency in buyers' favor is a little more pronounced. Boston quotations are still 26 to 28 cents per pound for the best fresh made creamery, either Eastern or Western, but it was difficult to get the outside figure yesterday for anything but a few fancy brands. Perhaps 26 to 27 cents would be high enough to quote, and it may not be easy to get 27 cents later in the week for regularly consigned lots.

There is no life in the bean market. Sales of choice mediums and large pea run along at $1 75@$1 80 per bushel, but lower prices would have to be accepted if business was forced. Northern small pea command $2@$2 25 per bushel. Yellow eyes, owing to light receipts, hold up at $2 90@ $3 per bushel.

Apples are a little firmer than last week. Choice Maine baldwins command $4 @ $4 25, and some held here could not be bought under $4 50. Other New England baldwins rule at $3 25@$3 75 per bbl.

The egg market was rather tame yesterday. The advance which started last Friday, under the influence of the western blizzard, was checked yesterday, and 16½ cents was all that could be obtained for the best western, while some were sold at 16 cents. Eastern in fair request at 17@18 cents.

Cheese is still more firm. The market is very firm at 11½c. for Good lots. Quotations are: Northern choice, 11½ @ 11¾c.; western, 10½ @ 11¾c.; lower grades as to quality; sage, 11½ @ 12c. Jobbing prices are ½c. higher. Liverpool is firmer at 52s., 6d.

For potatoes there has been a steady demand. Houlton rose are wanted for seed, and command 75 @ 78 cents, which is also the rate for best hebrons. Other kinds range from 60 @ 70 cents per bushel.

HAY. The hay market continues in a depressed condition, with no prospect of an improvement. For some of the best cars $16 per ton can be obtained, but buyers can make their own prices on the bulk of the receipts, and $10@14 cover most of the sales. Receivers are still forced to sell, as the railroad companies will not allow the hay to remain in storage over ten days without a largely additional expense. Rye straw is steady at $14@16 per ton.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
[SEAL] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Augusta City Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MAINE FARMER]

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 5.

APPLES—Evaporated, 8@11c per lb.; dried 4@5c.; green apples 75c@$1 00 per bushel; Baldwins and Greenings, $3 00@ 3 00 per bbl.

BEANS—Pea beans $2 15@2 25; Yellow Eyes $2 50.

BUTTER—Good Firkin 18c; Ball Butter 18 @22c.

CHEESE—Factory and domestic 10@12c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 40 per cwt.

EGGS—Limed, 14@16c; fresh, 16@17c per dozen.

FLOUR—St. Louis $5 00@5 50; Patent 6 00@6 50.

GRAIN—Corn 55c; oats 45c; barley 75c; Rye $1 00.

HAY—Loose $12@14; pressed $14@17.

STRAW—$7 75@8.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 3½c, dividing on 90 lbs.; ox hides, 4c; bulls and stags, 2½c; calf skins, 5@6c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 75.

LARD—Tierce 6¾@6¾c.

MEAL—Corn 50@55; rye 90@1 00.

SHORTS—$1 00 per hundred.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 7@8c; beef per side 5@6c; ham 12@13c; chickens 15@17c; fowls 12@14c; mutton 8c; lambs 8@10c; veals 7@8c; turkeys 18@20c; round hog 5½c.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 65@75c per bushel; cabbages, 2c; squash, 2c; beets, 50c per bu.; turnips, 50@60c per bu.

Burlington Route.

Unsurpassed Service.

The Burlington Route is the only railroad running handsomely equipped through trains from Chicago, St. Louis and Peoria to all principal points Northwest, West and Southwest. Tickets via the Burlington Route can be obtained of any ticket agent of its own or connecting lines.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 5.

APPLES—Eating, per bbl., $3 00@3 50; cooking, $2 00; evaporated, 9¼@11c per lb.

BUTTER—16@17 for choice family; creamery, 22@25c.

BEANS—Pea, $2 00@2 10; Yellow Eyes, $2 75@3 00.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, 11¼@11½c. N. Y. Factory, 11½@12½c.

FLOUR—Superfine, $4 15@4 75; Spring X and XX, $4 50@5 00; Roller Michigan, $5 00@5 13; St. Louis Winter Patents, $5 25@5 75.

FISH—Cod Shore, $4 75@5 00; bank, $4 50@4 78; Scaled herring per box, 12@ 16c; Mackerel per bbl, shore 1s, $28 00@ 30 00.

HAY—The hay market continues in a depressed condition, with no prospect of an improvement. For some of the best cars $16 per ton can be obtained, but buyers can make their own prices on the bulk of the receipts, and $10@14 cover most of the sales. Receivers are still forced to sell, as the railroad companies will not allow the hay to remain in storage over ten days without a largely additional expense. Rye straw is steady at $14@16 per ton.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 5.

APPLES—$3 00@4 00 per bbl.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes, $2 65@2 75 per bush.; hand picked Pea, $2 00@2 50.

BUTTER—Best, 21@22c per lb.; fair to good, 18@20c.

EGGS—14@15c per doz.

CHEESE—Best factory, per lb., (new) 11 @12c; best dairy, per lb., (new) 11@ 12c.

GRAIN—Oats, prime country, 35@38c per bushel.

HAY—$9@10 per ton; best bales, $12@ 13.

CORN—53@53c; meal, 50c.

POTATOES—Best quality per bushel, 70@ 75c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, round hog, per lb., 6¼@7c. Chicken, 15@16c; Fowl per lb., 12@15c; Turkeys, 18@20.

Married.

In Auburn, Feb. 13, Luther Allen to Ella T. Robinson, both of Auburn.

In Lisbon, N. H., Feb. 26, Dr. Fred M. Eaton to Madeleine J. Fuller, both of Camden.

In Cape Elizabeth, Feb. 23, Wm. H. Carter of Portland, to Minnie A. Sawyer of Cape Elizabeth.

In Dresden, Feb. 22, Robert G. Shea to Olive M. Yeaton, both of Pittston.

In Gray, Feb. 23, Joseph O. Mountfort to Emma F. Whitney, daughter of James Whitney, of Gray.

In Hallowell, Feb. 5, F. E. Marshall of Minot, to Nettie M. Braley of Hallowell.

In Limerick, Feb. 15, H. H. Favor of Limerick, to Shirley Straw of Newfield.

In Mechanic Falls, Feb. 24, Anson A. Cobb to Annie L. Bailey.

In North Berwick, George W. Tuttle of Dover, to Jennie Bennett of Berwick.

In North Haven, Feb. 22, Fred O. Staples to Lottie E. Henderson, both of North Haven.

In Oxford, Feb. 20, A. Lester Faunce of Great Falls to Alice A. Littlewood of Oxford.

In Oldtown, Feb. 25, Robert S. Browne of Hancock, Me., to Lizzie M. Gray of Oldtown; Feb. 25, Fred M. Gates to Hattie M. Hook.

In Portland, Feb. 19, Stephen Pike of Princeton, to Julia M. Crosby of Plantation No. 21; Jan. 29, Charles O. Pike to Alice M. Smith, both of Princeton.

In Portland, Feb. 26, Hollis H. Caswell of Harrison, to Edith L. Rodick of Freeport.

In Steuben, Feb. 16, Stephen Rumery to Cora Beal, both of Milbridge.

In Thomaston, Feb. 17, Robert K. Stubbs to Lucia D. Linnell, both of Thomaston.

In Vassalboro, Feb. 23, Frank W. Coombs to B. F. Dalton.

In Warren, Feb. 22, Harry Davis to Rosie Dolham, both of Warren.

In West Gouldsboro, Feb. 15, Charles E. Tracy to Lilian A. Hovey, both of Gouldsboro.

Died.

In Auburn, Mrs. Emily Berry, aged 87 years.

In Bath, Feb. 25, George McGovern, aged 43 years, 4 months; Feb. 25, Mrs. Emeline Brawn, aged 73 years, 6 months; Feb. 26, Minnie, wife of Edward Lenfesty, aged 27 years, 6 months.

In Brunswick, Feb. 10, Mrs. Jane Fogg, aged 96.

In Boston, Feb. 25, Mrs. Abbie Elkin, wife of Capt. P. W. Bagley of Belfast, aged nearly 40.

In Brookline, Mass., Feb. 5, George H. Foster, aged 6 years, 8 months, daughter of George M., and Lizzie M. Foster, formerly of Cooper, Me.

In Bangor, Feb. 26, Ellen Frances, wife of Percy J. Mooney, aged 26 years, 1 month; Feb. 25, Fannie, wife of W. C. Pitman; Feb. 26, Mrs. Sarah Moore, aged 75 years, 6 months; Feb. 24, Julia M. Ryan, aged 17 years, 8 months; Feb. 25, Frances E., wife of Samuel A. Maxfield, aged 49 years, 8 months.

In Baring, Feb. 13, William H. Nodding, aged 56 years, 3 months.

In Cloverdale, Cal., Jan. 22, Lucelia, wife of Geo. W. Selleck, aged 33 years, 2 months; a native of Guilford.

In Campobello, Feb. 24, George Kirkpatrick, aged 34 years.

In Cushing, Feb. 11, Mrs. Barbara Wentworth, aged 76 years, 7 months.

In Dresden, Feb. 25, David Call, aged 83 years, 11 months.

In Ellsworth, Feb. 24, Daniel Brady, aged 35 years, 9 months.

In East Friendship, Feb. 18, Mrs. Lucinda Elwell, aged 70 years, 11

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

An Acrostic.

Teeming with broad intellectual lore,
Herald of wisdom a goodly store,
Eminent 'mong those who till the soil
Maintaining good cheer for all their toil.
Alike awake to all evil and good.
It imparts advice which is well understood.
To better channel for weary housewives
Exists, wherein they can write of their lives,
Finding sympathy, aid and receipts by the score,
Also poesy rare, what could we ask more?
Nancy and Lorse, and spicy with all
Many listen to thee and respond to thy call;
When the children's allowed to tell their desires
Rendering it just what a homestead requires.
MRS. W. J. H.

Our Story Teller.

For the Maine Farmer.

"YARB" TEA.

BY ELLA H. STRATTON.

When Miss Polly Strong became Mistress Polly Grimes, people shook their heads wisely, and argued that the event would bring disaster to old Peleg Grimes, who had had the courage to marry her.

But Miss Polly was a famous housekeeper, and that was an excellent virtue in Peleg's eyes.

"It's the old man's money she's after," croaked one, with an ominous sigh. "You'll see he aint long for this world if she can help him out of it kinder innocent like," croaked another.

"And Mary—his pretty darter! sweet as a wild rose, and innocent as any lamb.—Yes, I pity her for the most," chimed in a third.

"That is so," added a fourth gossip.

"Mary aint got spunk enough to stand up for her own rights,—yes, I pity her."

And so it went from mouth to mouth, and from house to house, in the good little village of Grimesdale, so named in honor of Peleg's father, who, like his son, was the wealthiest man in the place.

Meanwhile Mistress Polly ruled supreme in the Grimes mansion, and, before a year had passed, the spiteful prophecy of Aunt Sally Bingham, seemed likely to come true, for Peleg was suddenly taken ill,—ill unto death!

To Mistress Polly's credit be it said that, although she certainly did hurry him out of the world a little, she was entirely ignorant of the fact, which was due to her intense love of having her own way.

She had the most profound disgust for all kinds of "doctor's stuff," and therefore dosed her husband to death with various kinds of "yarb teas," made after rules of her great grandmother's and which she really believed possessed of all the needed healing properties. But Peleg was not proof against such decoctions,—therefore he died!

His funeral was celebrated in grand style, and his widow covered her tearless eyes with a handkerchief of the finest linen, bordered by deepest black.

Yes, *celebrated* is the only word which can properly describe that scene of Mistress Polly's early widowhood; no one who was present will dispute that.

When the will was read, people again held up their hands in horror and surprise, which speedily deepened into indignation.

"Old Peleg was bewitched!"

"He oughter have been sent to the crazy 'aylum!"

"He was no more fit to make a will, than a child five years old!"

"I should say so, if that's the will he made."

"Poor Mary,—Poor, pretty Mary!"

Such censure surely ought to have made Peleg's rest uneasy, but, fortunate for him, he was beyond the praise or blame of earth, and his will simply did not care for the opinion of her neighbors.

That will, unjust to the loving daughter, was an excuse for this censure, for old Peleg had left his entire property to be equally divided between his wife and his daughter, although poor Mary's share was hampered with a condition which might bring her lifelong unhappiness. In fact, her half of the wealth was forfeited to her step mother, if she dared to marry without her consent, before she should reach the mature age of twenty-five. No wonder that Mistress Polly's asharp features beamed with contentment and pride, while Mary's pretty face was sad and troubled, for Mary had a lover, and that was old Dr. Ketchum's nephew, studying medicine in his uncle's office, with a view to becoming his partner at no distant day.

As Mistress Polly Grimes had a horror of "doctors," as well "doctor's stuff," it was evident that she would never give her consent to the marriage. The young people knew this too well to ask for it.

So matters stood one starlight night in early spring, when the young man and his disconsolate sweetheart were loitering on their return from church.

"It's no use to wait, Mary, darling," he whispered, fondly, "Uncle John says that he will give me half of his practice next year, and I have enough to buy and furnish the Furbush cottage. Your mother never would consent to our marriage, if only for the sake of what she would make by refusing. Let's be married at once. I can care for you, my darling."

"And leave my home to *her*!" cried Mary, with more spirit than we have given her credit for. "You know, Albert, that my father's will leaves the homestead to me, the remainder of my share being in bank stock. This is *my home*. Here my mother lived and died—here I was born. Every room is dear to me, and I cannot lose it, indeed I cannot!" After I am twenty-five—"

"Eight long years!" groaned Albert. "You surely would not ask me to wait eight years, Mary?"

"I don't know, oh, I don't know, muttered Mary, incoherently. "She mustn't have it, and she would take it."

"That is so. She is longing for the chance to claim the whole, I do believe, and she would not give her consent for you to wed a crowned king. Yes, she would take it quick enough, unless—unless we can outwit her in some way," he said, musingly.

"I have it! I have it, Albert!" cried Mary, a moment later. "Listen," and, standing on tiptoe, her rosy lips close to her lover's bent head, she rapidly told a bold plan.

"Capital! ha, ha, ha! I believe we can do it. Any way, it is worth our while to try it. Ha, ha, ha!" And he gave her a kiss that Mistress Polly heard, as she stood on the veranda in the vine shadow—heard, and smiled contentedly, counting Mary's wealth already her own.

The day dawn was just breaking when Mary crept into the sitting room which her stepmother had just entered.

"Oh, oh!" she groaned, bending nearly double in her agony." Won't you send for a doctor! Oh, oh! I shall die! I know I shall die!"

"What hev ye been eatin'?" questioned Mistress Polly, severely. Hev ye bin at them peach preserves, or—"

"I haven't ate a thing since last night. Oh, oh! But I drank a little from that tumbler on the stand in the hall when I came down. Oh! Is it poison? Won't you send for the doctor?"

"Pizen! I should say 'twarn't. It's only a leetle, harmless yarb tea, like what my great grandmother Betsey Ann used to make for the narves. I made it yisterday. You seemed kinder low spirreted, and I thought it'd do ye good."

"Oh, oh! Maybe it will, but it's killing me. I've heard you wanted to get rid of me in a peaceful manner, but you might take an easier way. Oh, oh!" and she then threw herself upon the floor in agonized convulsions.

Mistress Polly ran for a bottle of her precious tea. To do her justice, she was very thoroughly frightened at Mary's sudden illness.

She, too, had heard some ugly hints about Peleg's death; now Mary seemed likely to follow him speedily, and what would the result be to her?

Her hand trembled violently as she poured a glass of the tea and held it to her step-daughter's pallid lips.

"Yes, yes, give me enough at once, don't torture me," moaned the girl, swallowing each dose with eager obedience, but rapidly growing worse every second.

Suddenly there was a ring at the door, but Mistress Polly paid no heed.

Then the door was thrown open, and Dr. John Ketchum entered without ceremony.

"Hey! What's the matter?" he cried, as he stood and glanced inquiringly from Mary's convulsed features to Mistress Polly's anxious, confused face. "The girl's dying, madam, and what have you been doing to her?"

Mistress Polly muttered something about her great grandmother's "yarb tea," and vainly tried to hide the bottle which she held.

"A mess of poison!" cried Dr. John wrathfully, forgetting his dignity so far as to snatch the bottle from her trembling hand. "Ah, hem!" smelling it. "It's no wonder that Peleg Grimes died! I always *thought* that I knew what ailed him, now I *know* it. And our pretty Mary was to go the same way, eh! Not if I can help it, Madam! Not if it is not already too late! How very lucky that I came this morning, of all others, upon which to call upon you for the payment of five thousand dollars—a sum which your husband owed me. You know nothing about it? May be not, Madam, may be not, but you will pay it from your own share of the property. Oh yes, *you will!* And you will also give your full consent to Mary's immediate marriage with my nephew. You will do this cheerfully or I will tell the whole town *what I know*."

Dr. John worked as well as talked, and now had the satisfaction of seeing Mary sink into an easy slumber. Mistress Polly was undecided. She was not willing to do what Dr. John demanded, yet she was very uneasy.

"But sir," she began hurriedly, "it was nothin' but yarb tea. It never'd hurt nobody—not even a fly."

"It was rank poison!" thundered Dr. John, buttoning the bottle into his inside coat pocket, with an ominous gesture. "Take your deliberate choice, Madam. Five thousand dollars and your consent to the marriage, or I will tell what I know at once."

Mistress Polly began to cry, and Dr. John growled impatiently as he watched her rock to and fro. "Which is it?" he demanded at last.

Mistress Polly thought of the disgrace and troubles which would follow the doctor's revelations. Her neighbors already looked upon her suspiciously, and would be ready to believe the worst. She was perfectly innocent, but— could she prove it?

"I-I-I'll do it," she cried desperately.

"Write me a check for the money, then," said Dr. John relentlessly, and she trembilingly did so without questioning his claim. "Now we will have the wedding," the doctor continued, after deliberately placing the check in his pocket-book. "Call the servants, please."

The door opened again, and Albert Ketchum entered closely followed by the village pastor. Mistress Polly watched in amazed surprise as Mary sat up, then stood by her lover's side, apparently well, and was made his wife.

"You will do well to keep your thoughts to yourself," said Dr. John warningly. "Keep perfectly quiet about this affair, *and I will*."

And Mistress Polly heeded his advice. Moreover she left the Grimes homestead that very day, and Grimesdale knew her no more forever.

"Why did you make her give you that check?" Albert asked that evening, when Dr. John had thrown it into Mary's lap, playfully asking her to accept his wedding present.

"Revenge, my dear boy, revenge," laughed the doctor. "She slandered our profession shamefully, but her yarb tea was perfectly harmless, after all. You are a capital actress, Miss Mary, ha, ha! You could make your fortune on the stage. I shall never forget that woman's horrified face, never!"

"But what did my father die of?" questioned Mary eagerly. "I heard you say"—

"Your father, my dear, died from old age, rheumatism and vexation, that's all, but we had better make a secret of what I said to Mistress Polly,—All's fair in love and war, eh, my dear?"

BETTY'S VERSE.

Mr. Rogers was thinking. His thoughts went back twenty years, and he saw himself a young man doing a prosperous business, and although not in partnership, still intimately associated with one who had been his playmate, neighbor and close friend for thirty years. And when Mr. Rogers saw the financial trouble that had come upon his friend, he thought, bitterly, that if the friend had played the part of a friend it might have been averted.

Mr. Rogers rose from his chair, and, going to the safe, drew from it three notes of five thousand dollars each, due on the following Monday.

"Twenty years is a long time to wait for justice," said he to himself; "but now, and without lifting a finger, these notes have come into my possession, and I know, Robert French, that it will be hard work for you to pay them. I knew justice would be done at last." And Mr. Rogers replaced the notes in the safe, and, closing his office, went home to tea.

On Monday morning Mr. Rogers went to the station to take the eight o'clock train for Boston. He had just taken his seat in the car when he heard his name spoken and saw Mr. Palmer, his neighbor, standing by his seat.

"Are you going to town?" asked Mr. Palmer.

"Yes," was the reply. "Anything I can do for you?"

"If you would take charge of my little girl as far as M—. Her grandmother will meet her there. I have promised her this visit for a week, and intended to take her down myself, but just at the last moment I have received a despatch that I must be here to meet some men."

"Why, of course I will," said Mr. Rogers, heartily. "Where is she?"

At these words a pretty figure clambered on the seat, and a cheerful voice announced, "Here I is!"

"Thank you," said Mr. Palmer. "Good-bye, Betty; be a good girl, and papa will come for you next week."

"Good-bye, papa; give my love to the baa-lammie and the west of the family," replied Betty.

People looked around and laughed at Betty's putting the lamb at the head of the family.

Mr. Rogers put her next to the window and began to talk to her.

"How old are you, my dear?" he asked.

"I'm half-past four; how old are you?" promptly returned Betty.

"Not quite a hundred," laughed Mr. Rogers, "but pretty old for all that."

"Is that what made the hair all come off the top of your head?" she asked, looking thoughtfully at his bald head.

Mr. Rogers said he guessed so.

Suddenly Betty looked up and said, "I go to Sunday-school."

"Do you? and what do you do there?"

"Well, I sing and I learn a verse. My teacher gived me a new one 'bout bears, but I don't know it yet, but I know the first one I had; want me to tell it to you?" and the big blue eyes looked confidingly up at Mr. Rogers.

"Why, of course I do, Betty," he replied. Betty folded her hands, and, with her eyes fixed on her listener's face, said:

"Love your innymunts."

Mr. Rogers flushed, and involuntarily put his hand into his pocket-book, but Betty, unconscious of his thought, said:

"Do you want me to 'spiain it?"

The listener nodded.

"Do you know what an innymunt is?"

But Rogers looked at her, and said:

"When anybody does naughty things and tweaks your playthings he's an 'innymunt.' Wobbie Fwench was my 'innymunt;' he tweaked my dolly's nose, and he sticked burrs in my baa-lammie's tail, and he said it wasn't a baa-lammie, noffin but just a lammie," and the big blue eyes grew bigger as they recalled this last indignity.

Mr. Rogers looked deeply interested, and, in fact, who could have helped it, looking at the earnest little face. Betty continued to 'splain.

"If dosen't mean," she said, "that you must let him break all your dolls' noses, nor call your baa-lammie names, 'cause that's wicked; but last week Wobbie tweaked his 'locipede, and the next day all the boys were going to have a wace, and when I said my poor Betty's sold the Lord I was glad Wobbie had tweaked his 'locipede. I was, but when I wanted to go to sleep, I feeled bad here," and Betty placed a tiny hand on her chest, and drew a long breath. "But by and by, after much as an hour, I guessed I thinked how naughty that was, and when I telled the Lord I was sorry Wobbie had tweaked his 'locipede, and I would let him mine part of the time, and then I feeled good, and I was asleep in a minute."

"And what about Robbie?" asked Mr. Rogers.

"Well," replied the child, "I guess if I keep on loving him he won't be a 'innymunt' much longer."

"I guess not, either," said Mr. Rogers, giving her hand to help her down out of the seat, as the cars slackened speed at M— and stopped at the station. He led the child from the car and gave her to her grandmother's care.

"I hope she has not troubled you," said the lady, looking fondly at the child.

"On the contrary, madam, she has done me a world of good," said he, sincerely, as he raised his hat; and, bidding Betty good-bye, he walked back into the car.

Mr. Rogers resumed his seat and looked out of the window, but he did not see the trees, nor the green fields, nor even the not believe his eyes, and, without speaking, rose for his chair and offered a seat to his visitor.

Mr. Rogers broke the silence. "Rob," he said, holding out his hand, "these came from the cove where we used to go, and—and—I've come around to say that if you want to renew these notes that are due today I am ready to do so—and—and—"

But Mr. French had sunk into his chair, and with his head buried in his hands was sobbing as if his heart would break.

Mr. Rogers awkwardly laid the lilies on the desk and sat down. "Don't, Rob," he said at length.

"You wouldn't wonder at it, Tom," was the reply, if you knew what I had endured for the past forty-eight hours. I can pay every penny if I have time, but to pay them to-day means absolute ruin."

"Well, I guess I can fix it up all right," said Mr. Rogers, looking attentively into the crown of his hat. "Have you any more paper out?"

"Less than two hundred dollars," was the reply.

The twenty years of estrangement was forgotten like a troubled dream, and the two men went over business together; and when they finally separated, with clasp of the hand, each felt a dozen years younger.

"Ah!" said Mr. Rogers, as he walked away with a light step, "Betty was right. If you love your innymunt, he won't be an innymunt any longer."—*Christian Union.*

For the Maine Farmer.

"Woman's Rights" and Wrongs.

We Yankees, being sovereigns by right divine, use words just as we please, and often, having by practice given a phrase a special signification, we conserve it as meaning that, and nothing else, in spite of the dictionary; so it has come to pass that the expression "Woman's Rights" is understood to mean, in common parlance, the right of suffrage, and the right to vote. It will not be unpardonable, however, if one gives the phrase a broader interpretation, and applies it to the history and condition of woman.

In the beginning God created man, male and female, we are told in sacred writ. But when the story is related more in detail, we learn that Adam was first made, and the Creator, declaring that "it is not good for man to be alone," created a woman. Our ordinary translation states that He made her as a "help meet" for Adam. Without any basis in the original text, common usage has linked the two words into one, and made her a "help-meet," whatever that may be. But the marginal reading in the revised version reads, "help answering to him," and Young's literal translation reads, "a helper as his counterpart." The true idea seems to be, a companion and fellow helper in the journey of life. The sacred text adds, addressing the woman, "He shall rule over thee." If this is one of woman's rights, it is certain that she has had it all through the centuries. We need not go back to early history, or abroad farther than the continent of Europe, for illustration. We find in all the nations of Europe that the destinies of the female sex are in the power of their fathers, husbands, brothers or guardians. They are disposed of in marriage without their consent. If there are too many daughters in Catholic countries, some of them are shut up in convents. In Spain and Spanish America, girls have no liberty or freedom. Even in England, as a rule, their parents govern them. In Germany and Switzerland, more women than men work in fields. Even in Scotland, women and girls do much out door labor. In the great empire of China, women are secluded in the interior of the houses. In Turkey, and all Mahomedan countries, it is the same. In parts of India they drown female infants and burn widows. In other eastern countries widows are subjected to hard bondage. In England, until recently, if not now, and in the United States within fifty years ago, a woman's personal property vested entirely in her husband by marriage, and the income of her real estate, and there was no remedy. No wonder the question has been come for you to ask, "What are my rights?" that men were bound to respect. In all the eastern countries, until missionaries went amongst them, females were not taught to read or write, and but few of them are now. With the shining exceptions, the tendency and practice in Europe was much the same until recently. Miss Strickland alleges that Catherine Howard, one of Henry VIII.'s queens, that he beheaded, had never been taught to read or write. Forty years ago, a female school teacher in the State of Maine was required to teach only reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic.

About the same period, the questions of co-education of the sexes, and the admission of girls into the colleges, began to be agitated. Co-education had been practiced in most of the academies without objection. But the smart young sophomores and the stiff old professors of colleges opposed it as monstrous and revolutionary, and some of them do so still. The writer in those days argued with some of them, that the admission of ladies into the colleges would check the rowdyism that sometimes crops out amongst young men, and refine their manners and behavior. Perhaps that was one of the effects they did not desire. A shrewd and sensible friend of the writer said, "If the Almighty did not intend that the sexes should be educated together, He would not have had them born in the same families."

Since that time a great change has taken place. Many colleges have been opened to the female sex, and others have been built for them exclusively. Numerous avenues have been found for girls and women to earn a livelihood, which fifty years ago were unknown. Stores, shops, printing offices, telegraph offices, give employment to many; and various clerical services are performed by them. Female physicians have had a hard struggle for recognition, but have conquered. A few have become lawyers or preachers. A number of women have proved themselves fine public speakers. The iron-clad conservatism of the medical profession has yielded a little to admit women as practitioners. The courts and the bar have reluctantly allowed a few women a place. The ecclesiastical authorities yet resist their claims, despite the prophecy of Joel that in the last days of the "sons and the daughters shall prophesy," repeated by Peter on the day of Pentecost, and despite the fact that women constitute two-thirds of the church membership. A few women preach, but it is only by sufferance. Some great doctors of divinity would even close the lips of all females in social meetings, thus silencing the majority of attendants.

On the question of suffrage, or the right to vote, it would be premature to express an opinion. There is one strong reason why women should not now be admitted to the full right of suffrage, namely, that apparently the great majority of them do not want it. But should women who have property, especially single women, not be permitted to vote? and if so, is not this "taxation without representation," on the principle against which our fathers fought the war of independence? In England, that class of women have votes, but we are behind even that old aristocratic country.

Let us see what "rights" are allow to women in this chivalric age. It is true we have relaxed the rigor of the English common law, which permitted a husband to chastise his wife with a stick not thicker than his thumb, which gave him absolutely all her personal property, and the use and control of her real estate. But as our laws and customs still remain, men make all the laws under which the woman lives. If as intelligent beings they are capable of being her civilly or criminally, determine what punishments and penalities she shall suffer, and men lead her to prison, where she associates, not with other women, but with male felons. Men cast all the votes, and elect all the officers, choosing themselves to office. As legislators they determine all rights of person and property for the whole woman, even the age at which her consent to her own dishonor may be presumed, as judges commit her children to their father in case of legal contests about them, and in all these matters women have no voice. Thus women are kept in a condition of perpetual minority.

An eloquent member of the last legislature of Maine, argued that the woman suffrage movement and the higher education recently afforded to the sex were the causes of the increase of divorces. Unfortunately for his argument, the facts are against him. As a rule it is not the highly educated women who get divorced. The divorces are found amongst the profligate part of the upper ten, and the class of people below who have little education, stability of character, or stake in the community, seldom amongst the substantial, intelligent middle classes. Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, and hundreds of others, active in reform and in aiding the elevation of women, are shining examples of domestic virtue.

But it is insisted that these reformatory efforts tend to unsex women and prevent marriages. There is no proof of this tendency. Very few women refuses an eligible offer of marriage. The strongest passions and the tenderest affections of human nature are on the side of matrimony. Education fits women better to fulfil the important duties of wives and mothers.

Finally, if it be admitted that women are intended only for wives and mothers, we are at once met with a serious difficulty. The States of Massachusetts and New York have each between 60,000 and 70,000 more females than males. How can all these extra females become wives and mothers, unless by polygamy as amongst the Mormons? Besides this vast discrepancy of sexes, there is an uncounted number of single men who never marry, no doubt dwelling the number of unmarried females to at least 100,000 in each of those States. And there is no law to compel these bachelors by choice to marry. If, therefore, the only right women have is to be married, how can these hundred thousands enjoy that right? If they cannot have husbands, and may not be educated to earn their own living, what is to be their fate? The conclusion is inevitable, give them the best education possible, and let them enter any profession or occupation they find open, even though a few should practice medicine, law, or preaching the gospel.

R. K. B.

Young Folks' Column.

My Dear Children: I read your letters to the *Farmer* with interest, and should be glad to know something more of the young writers. I am therefore going to propose that some of you, as many as would like, should write compositions and send them to me. I shall give prizes as follows, for the best compositions: For boys—Subject, "A Country Boy." First prize, a year's subscription to St. Nicholas; second prize a copy of Robinson Crusoe. For girls—Subject, "A Country Girl." First prize, a year's subscription to St. Nicholas; second prize, a silver thimble. The compositions must not cover less than two pages of note paper. They must be written *without any assistance whatever.* The writer must not be more than sixteen years old. The name, age and address of the writer must be plainly written at the end of each composition. All compositions must be sent in before April 1st, and the prizes will be awarded as soon thereafter as may be. This competition is specially intended for country boys and girls, and those living in cities are not expected to take part in it.

Gardiner. LAURA E. RICHARDS.

Little Maud.

She was the daughter of a rich man, with blue eyes and light hair, and she was loved by every one. Little Maud had a sweet voice, and used to sing quite often. One day in May, she and her little brother went to a picnic. At dark her little brother returned home, and all that they could get from him was, "Maud done, Maud done." They immediately sent out a searching party, but they only found one little shoe, that was all. Every one in the village mourned for her, but it was of no use; she was gone; at last they gave up searching.

A family of limited means, who were living in the city, decided to move to the country; so their older brother bought a house of a man who had a little girl with him. The man said he must get away from there very soon; so this family were settled there in a short time. The family consisted of a mother, daughter, and older brother, who supported the family. The daughter was a frail, delicate girl of eighteen, just ready to enter a normal school, but could not on account of her delicate health.

The first afternoon they were there, an old man rode up and told them that the house was haunted. Of course they paid little attention to the kindness, but they should have, as you will see. One afternoon, the mother decided to go to the city with Harold, (that was the older brother's name) and leave the daughter with the servants. When they returned, the daughter was nearly wild with fright. She said a man, masked, came in and struck her, and then I think she fainted. When Rose awoke, (that was her name) she said, "Go look and see if anything is gone; he must have taken something." We looked, and found only one thing gone; that was her ring.

In the town where little Maud was born, all was bustle and confusion. That evening there was to be a concert, given by a stranger, by the name of Miss Mabel V. M. Nellis was to sing; the church was crowded, and every one was impressed by the singer.

Another year had passed, and Rose was ready to enter school. A blue eyed girl came there, but only to learn the languges; she was shy, and had a sad face, and gave her name as Mary Corrie. She was never seen after school, and no one knew where she stayed; she always had her lessons, and if ever the teacher praised her, she did not seem glad.

One day she did not come to school, and they never saw her again. Of course by this time you know that this was little Maud. She was taken by this man, who wanted her to sing. He was always kind to her, but she continually mourned for her home. At last the man said he would earn for him two hundred dollars, in one month, he would give her twenty-five dollars to pay her way back to her home. Of course she was glad to hear this, and did not believe a word of it. After going to her native place, she went to a place fifteen miles distant, and there earned thirteen dollars and sixty-five cents. She worked very steadily, refusing to give up, and at the end of the month she had one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-five cents. At last he consented to let her go. Oh, how glad she was! She at last reached home, only to find it empty. Mr. Hunt, who encouraged, she tried to find out where her parents had gone. So she determined to sing and earn as much as possible, and then search for her parents; but it was all in vain. She kept on singing, and at last earned three hundred and fifty dollars. Then she began searching. At last she heard of a young man by the name of Ellis, (her father's name) but if he was the one, he did not recognize her.

She was trying to cross the street, when a runaway horse dashed around the corner. In her fright Maud tried to go back, and was run over. She was taken to a hospital, and there lay unconscious for three days. A lady and gentleman were going through the hospital, when seeing Maud, the lady remarked how much she looks like our Maud;" but they passed on, promising to call the next week. When they came, Maud was sitting up. She told them of her life, and then they knew it was their long lost Maud. Oh, how glad she was that she had found her parents at last. They removed her to her home, where she soon got better.

Again all is bustle and confusion at the house where Maud lives. There is to be a party for her; all her friends are invited. She is in her room now, dressing; her dress is a pale blue surah satin, and it is very becoming to her. The young man who arrives is Rose, whom she has seen so often before. And now, my readers, we must bid goodbye to little Maud. EDNA E. OLIVER.

Bowdoinham.

Dear Boys and Girls: I am a little girl nine years old. I have one brother and three sisters. For pets I have one dog and two cats. We have two horses and one little colt; her name is Maggie May, and I have the most playing with her. I get in the pen with her, and she won't hurt me. She will shake hands and kiss me. She is only six months old, and my brother harnesses her up, and she will go along like her mother. I have only one grandmother, and she is ninety years old; she is very sick, and I go to see her quite often. My school finished four weeks ago; my studies are spelling, reading, arithmetic, geography, writing. My father takes the *Farmer*, and I enjoy reading the young folks' column. I think the editor is very kind to let us have a column. My father will have eleven cows next summer. He has got his cows in the creamery, and we get lots of cream. My brother takes three papers. For Christmas I got a pair of pretty vases, two handkerchiefs, a rough dog, and wire hair brush, a pretty new tier, lots of candy and nuts. I would like to correspond with some of the little girls who write for the *Farmer*, if they will write first.

EMELIA CLARKE.

Wiley's Corner, St. George.

Dear Girls and Boys: I am a little girl eleven years old. My father has taken the *Maine Farmer* almost twenty years. I enjoy reading the children's column very much, and have often thought I would like to write a piece for it. We live on a farm, have got three horses and five colts, have got ten head of cattle, and sixty-nine sheep. I have got a brother and sister, and am all married but one. My oldest brother is married and lives in one part of the house with us; they have got a little girl five years old last Christmas; she can read and spell quite a lot. My second brother lives in Leominster, Mass.; my third is in Providence, R. I.; my fourth lives in Waterville, Me. My school closed two weeks ago. We had a term of two weeks. I read in the fifth reader, study the practical arithmetic and large geography, spelling and writing. I think the answer to Alice E. Bartlett's riddle No. 1 is a wheelbarrow, and to No. 3 is tongs.

CHANCEL M. BLACKWELL.

Freeman.

Dear Boys and Girls: I am boarding out in the country, on Howe hill; it is 16 miles from Lewiston. There are two other children; the little girl is 9 years old, and the boy is 12; he is five months older than I. We have nice times in summer. The boy, whose name is Frank, has a boat, and he takes his sister, whose name is Lizzie, to boat-ride with me. I am going to school now; my teacher's name is Lillian Beal; I like her very much. My studies are reading, arithmetic, history, geography and spelling.

Yours respectfully,

ELBA WILBUR.

Mr. Editor: I am a girl twelve years old. I have one brother and one sister. My father has three horses and twenty-two cows, and he drives a milk cart into Waterville. I like to read the young folks' column very much. I will stop to name my mamma's recipe for cake pudding which are very nice: One and a half cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, two eggs, one-half cup of sweet milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, and one teaspoonful of cream of tartar. CARRIE E. FULLER.

Winslow.

I am a little boy eleven years old. I live in the village, and my papa takes the *Maine Farmer*. I go to school, and my teacher's name is Jane Bickford. I study fourth reader, spelling and arithmetic. For pets I have a cat, her name is Spy. I have so many others that I will not stop to name them. I will close by sending a riddle: I went into the woods and found it, and went home and looked for it, and could not find it. C. L. C.

Mr. Editor: I am a little girl nine years old. I am one of a family of six children. I go to school when it is keeping; I study the third reader, spelling, arithmetic and writing. I can wash dishes and sweep. I go coasting and have a good time. This is my first attempt at writing; will try and do better next time.

Wells. MABEL B. LITTLEFIELD.

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